The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1875. NUMBER 309.

FINANCIAL.

ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

122 & 124 Clark-st.

CASH CAPITAL (paid up) - - - $500,000
SURPLUS FUND - - - - - - - - 25,000

Pays 6 per cent interest on Savings Deposits.
Pays 4 1-2 per cent interest on Trust Deposits, for which certificates are issued that are available at any place in the country.
Sells Foreign and Domestic Exchange.
Loans money on productive Real Estate, and on approved collaterals at moderate rates of interest.
Invests money and collects interest for individuals, estates, and corporations, and executes trusts.
Deposits in Savings Department made during the ten first days of January and July will draw interest for the full month.

DIRECTORS:
W. F. COOLBAUGH, JNO. B. DRAKE,
ANSON STAGER, L. B. SIDWAY,
C. M. LINDGREN, DR. N. S. DAVIS,
JNO. McCAFFERY, R. T. CRANE,
JOHN CRERAR, ISAAC WAIXEL,
WM. B. MITCHELL, THEO. CHINTZ,
GEO. B. STURGES, H. G. POWERS,
O. W. POTTER.

L. B. SIDWAY, President. H. G. POWERS, Vice President.
JNO. B. DRAKE, 2d V. President. JAS. S. GIBBS, Cashier.

TO LOAN.

Cash in hand to loan on Chicago or Hyde Park Real Estate, in sums of $600, $1,000, $1,200, $1,500, and larger sums to suit.
TURNER & BOND, No. 102 Washington-st.

BASE BALL.

BASE BALL.

HARTFORDS vs. CHICAGOS

This (Tuesday) Afternoon at 3:45 prompt.

Tickets at JAS. WOOD & CO.'S, 38 State-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.

I have several first-class dwellings, built by myself, not for speculation, but for endurance and solid comfort, situated favorably with respect to neighborhood and public conveyances to and from the business portions of the city, with all modern improvements; also furnace and elegant chandeliers, iron fence, barn, etc. Any amount of cash in hand will satisfy, and balance will be arranged to suit purchasers. If sold immediately, will be sold very low. Call on the owner, 57 State-st.
JOHN COVERT.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOANS,

At current rates of interest.
JOSIAH H. REED,
30 Nassau-st., New York, represented by
JOHN H. AVERY & CO.
159 LaSalle-st., Chicago. First-class facilities for financial negotiations in London.

WILLIAM M. DEE,
DEALER IN VITRIFIED
SEWER PIPE
AND SEWERAGE MATERIALS,
Franklin and Adams-sts., Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CAUTION.

THE WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY respectfully caution the public against unprincipled dealers who japan second-hand and often WORN-OUT MACHINES of their make and palm them off as "nearly new," or "good as new"; also against dealers in SPURIOUS NEEDLES purporting to be of their make. Each genuine Willcox & Gibbs Needle is stamped "Pat. Mar. 19, 1865." All others are worthless imitations and will give trouble in use.
W. & G. S. M. CO.,
200 Wabash-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

MULES! MULES!

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Inquire at 11 Chamber of Commerce.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO DOCK COMPANY, 156 Washington-st., Room 13.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Dock Co. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for any other business that may be presented, will be held in this city at the Office of the Company, on Tuesday, July 13, 1875, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.
Chicago, June 26, 1875. C. H. DURPHY, Sec'y.

WANTED.

$20,000 MDSE. WANTED.

Cash and good real estate will be paid for Furniture, Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, and General Merchandise, all at cash valuations.
S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers,
Nos. 80 and 82 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT.

CHOICE FURNISHED ROOMS

For the Months of July and August.

May be secured at a very moderate rent, in the elegant marble residence nearest to Twenty-second-st. south on Wabash-av., if applied for immediately. A commodious brick stable, with coachman's room, also for rent.

EDUCATIONAL.

St. Mary's Hall,

FARIBAULT, MINN.

Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, D. D., Rector. Miss S. P. Darlington, Principal, assisted by a full Corps of Experienced Teachers. The Tenth School Year will commence on THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1875. For Registers, with full details, address the Rector.

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF DESIGN

ART SCHOOLS,

Michigan-av., corner of Van Buren-st.

Open continuously. Drawing, Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, under professional instruction and guidance of M. FELIX REGAMEY, J. ROY ROBERTSON, J. F. GOOKINS, President L. W. VOLK, and W. L. B. JENNEY.
For particulars apply for circulars.

PARK INSTITUTE,

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES,

75 and 77 Ashland-av., Chicago. Fall Term begins WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Large corps of experienced and successful teachers. Increased accommodations for boarding pupils.
Unusual advantages for the study of Modern Languages, Music, and Art. Send for catalogue.

MT. VERNON INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS.
Mrs. MARY J. JONES and Mrs. BURGWYN MAITLAND, Principals. Boarding and Day School. English, French, German, and Latin. French is spoken in the family. No. 46 Mt. Vernon-place, Baltimore. References, Chicago and elsewhere, on application.

WEST END INSTITUTE, MRS. S. L. CADY, Principal, New Haven, Conn. Send for circular.

EDUCATIONAL.

Conclusion of the Sessions of the Baptist Education Society.

Annual Exercises at the Convent of the Sacred Heart.

Judge Jameson's Address to the Literary Societies of the Chicago University.

President Angell's Baccalaureate Sermon at Michigan University.

Henry Watterson's Address at the Indiana State University.

Commencement at Vassar---Kansas University.

CHICAGO.

BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.

CLOSING DAY OF ITS EXERCISES.

The anniversary exercises of the Northwestern Baptist Education Society, begun Sunday evening at the Second Baptist Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets, were continued last evening at the same place. In the absence of the President, D. B. Cheney, D. D., was called to the chair. The session was opened with singing, which was followed by the reading of the Scriptures by the Chairman, and prayer by the Rev. G. W. Northrup. The annual report of the Executive Committee, which was read at the first meeting, was then again submitted. Its principal features were published in yesterday's TRIBUNE. It was received and adopted.

THE TREASURER

then presented his annual report. The chief items were as follows:

Total receipts from various States	$14,188.09
Total receipts from Scandinavian churches	138.80
Loan, Nelson Blake	500.00
Loan, Baptist Theological Union	3,141.27
From other sources	92.87
Total	$18,064.03
Balance due Treasurer	1,007.13
Total	$19,071.16

The expenditures were as follows:

Salaries, expenses, etc	$ 1,990.87
Shurtleff College	32.25
Payments to students	17,048.04
Total	$19,071.16

The assets were as follows:

Students' notes, account of loan	$13,059.67
Reliable pledges unpaid	230.00
Total	$13,289.67

A NEW CONSTITUTION,

the principal features of which are as follows, was then taken up: The organization shall be known as the Western Baptist Education Society. Its object shall be to furnish pecuniary assistance to deserving students while studying for the ministry in Baptist colleges. Any person may become an annual member of this Society by the payment of $1, or a life member on payment of $25, and a life manager for $100. The usual officers are provided for, and their functions are designated. The Executive Committee shall act upon all applications for aid, arrange meetings, etc., and have in general the functions and powers of the Board of Trustees or of the Society. The annual meetings of the Society shall be held in Chicago.

There was some discussion on the change of name, in which the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed and Mr. Blackall stated that it was the desire to extend the work of the society until it embraced all the Western States, and that the name "Northwestern" was too limited in its significance. Several others spoke of the danger there was of neglecting Western colleges, in which they were specially interested, if they spread their work too far.

The Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, upon the presenting of this idea, said that Chicago was the great centre of theological instruction, and most of the work would be required right here. They would not be called upon to contribute aid to other States, but by extending their boundaries they would secure the co-operation of States from which they might draw assistance.

Dr. Cheney thought the term "Northwestern" covered the territory contemplated in the remarks. They could not hope to embrace the Southwestern States, and the Northwest was generally considered to comprise all the other Western States.

On motion of Dr. Blackall the old name was retained, and the constitution was then adopted.

OFFICERS.

The Committee on Nominations, meanwhile appointed, returned nominations for officers. The following were elected:

President—J. S. Dickinson, D. D., Illinois.
Vice-Presidents—E. Nelson Blake, Illinois; J. H. Griffith, D. D., Wisconsin; J. R. Stone, D. D., Indiana; D. P. Smith, D. D., Iowa; M. G. Hudge, D. D., Michigan; Horace Thompson, Minnesota; the Rev. W. Scott, Colorado.
Secretary—S. S. Scribner, Illinois.
Treasurer—C. R. Blackall, Illinois.
Board of Managers—D. B. Cheney, L. Moss, G. W. Northrup, F. M. Ellis, H. B. Brayton, A. C. Millard, G. L. Smalley, J. W. Middleton, J. J. Irving, Albert Walker, the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, A. Blackburn, F. L. Chapell, Cyrnss Bentley, A. L. Sweet.

Brief remarks were then made by the Rev. Drs. Ellis and Cheney and others.

THE SACRED HEART.

ANNUAL EXERCISES.

The Sacred Heart Convent, Taylor street, near Throop, has attained quite a reputation as an educational institute. Upwards of 120 pupils of the better class of Catholic families receive instructions therein, and the sisterhood seem to bring no mean scholastic attainments to their work of tuition. The annual exercises are always looked forward to with interest, although the rules of the convent preclude anything like a public exhibition. At the distribution of the premiums yesterday afternoon there was a more select than numerous audience. Only the priests of the Jesuit College and THE TRIBUNE reporter were provided with seats in the study hall, the other visitors taking up their positions in the outer rooms. The hall was tastefully decorated, festoons of white muslin with natural flowers attached thereto forming the principal feature. The pupils were all attired in white, and wore natural flowers at their bosoms. Everything went off smoothly and evidenced the careful rehearsing the programme had received. The instrumental pieces were finely executed; the essays exhibited originality of thought and smoothness of composition; and the sketches showed that elocution and action are among the favorite studies of the convent. All who participated in the exercises acquitted themselves well, and were rewarded with hearty applause. The valedictory, delivered by Miss Mary Gaynor, who graduates with highest honors, was an unusually good effort. Following is

THE PROGRAMME IN DETAIL:

Entree—Overture to "Tancredi".. Misses Russell, Fanning, Brennan, and Cunningham.
"The Angel's Gift".. Misses M. Lonergan, F. Maloy, J. Walsh, B. Lonergan, A. Williams, J. Duffield, M. Adams, A. Towle, A. Stamm.
Essay—"Footprints on the Sands of Time".. Miss N. Kehoe.
Vocal trio—"Gloria in Excelsis" .... Lamberti
"Thomus Morus und Seine Enkel".. Fraulein Connolly, McGrath, Koenig, und Schmidt.
Instrumental solo—"Misserere du Trovatore".. Miss S. Russell.
Essay—"The Power of Thought". Miss M. Brenock.
"Nothing to Wear"—A recitative.. Misses Cora Godfrey and Anna McLaughlin.
"La Reine d'un Jour"—(Scene 1).. Miles M. Gaynor, M. Buckley, A. McLaughlin, N. Kehoe, B. Lonergan, M. Lonergan, F. Maloy.
Instrumental duet—"Traviata".. Misses A. Brennan and S. Russell.
"La Reine d'un Jour"—(Scene 2)—"May Morning".. M. A. Gilsinn.
"Masaniello".. Misses A. McLaughlin, C. Sauter, S. Maloy, M. Brenock, K. Knaghten, L. O'Connell.
Bestowal of graduating honors on Miss Mary Gaynor
Valedictory.......... Miss Mary Gaynor
Parting song—Duo and chorus.. Misses May Lonergan, A. Ried, C. Sauter, J. How, M. Brenock, A. McLaughlin, M. McLaughlin, A. Brennan, M. Connolly, A. Coffey.

THE PREMIUMS.

Fathers De Bleck and Damen awarded the premiums, which were very numerous. The convent understands how to prompt and encourage application, as the large number of honors conferred and the accomplishments of the scholars testified. The principal awards were as follows:

Highest graduating honors—Mary Gaynor.
First medallion and first blue ribbon—Maggie Ryan, M. Connolly, and A. Brennan.
Second medallion and second blue ribbon—Miss Annie Horan.
Third blue ribbon—Mary Scanlan, Anna McLaughlin, and Anna McMahon.
Fourth blue ribbon—Stella Maloy and Jessie Cole.
Fifth blue ribbon—Cora Godfrey and Stella Russell.
First green ribbon—Carrie Sauter, Maggie Smith, and Mary Keating.
Second green ribbon—Amelia McLaughlin, Mattie Adams, and Julia Walsh.
First red ribbon—Fannie Maloy.
Second red ribbon—Blanche Lonergan.
Blue ribbons (day scholars)—Nellie Kehoe, Lizzie O'Connell, and Maggie Brenock; Annie Ried, Katie Naghten, and Mary McManus; Mary Gleeson, Minnie Buckley, and Mary Brennan.
Green ribbons (day scholars)—Laura McGowen and Mary O'Sullivan; Clara Lonergan and Jennie Nesbitt; Maggie Healy and Mary Koenig.
Red ribbons (day scholars)—Laura Koenig and Ella Walsh; Katie McQuaid and Carrie Eagle.
Premiums of the first order—Exemplary conduct, Maggie Ryan and Annie Brennan.
Christian Doctrine—Lizzie O'Connell, Minnie Buckley, Maggie Healy, Fannie Maloy, Mattie Adams, and Laura Koenig.
Among the premiums of the second order, Nellie Kehoe received an award for proficiency in ecclesiastical and modern history, rhetoric, composition, repetition, and instrumental music; and Maggie Connolly for proficiency in ecclesiastical history, logic, arithmetic, algebra, bookkeeping, French grammar, and application in German class.

The proceedings lasted until half-past 6, when the pupils broke up for their long vacation. Studies will be resumed on the 1st of September.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

JUDGE JAMESON'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The Hon. J. A. Jameson yesterday evening delivered an address before the Literary Societies of the Chicago University, in University Place Baptist Church. A large audience was present.

He took for his subject

THE LIBERAL PROFESSIONS.

After sketching in general terms the vocations included in the title—lawyer, preacher, physician, teacher, and journalist—he proceeded to describe their distinctive peculiarities. He said the range of faculties brought into play by the calling of a lawyer were not of the highest. They were mainly those of the understanding, and the end of their exercise was the ascertainment of justice. The lawyer was a casuist, and sometimes in the bad sense of the word. After making a discriminative criticism on the distinctive characteristics of legal culture, the speaker said that, amusing as it might seem to his auditors, the lawyer was

A VERY MODEST MAN.

He was trained to self-distrust from the very mode in which trials were conducted. The lawyer felt that at every step of his case there was danger of disaster, and the habit of his mind was rather to underestimate the value of his preparations than to risk defeat by overconfidence. The lawyer was combative, bold, and active, yet pre-eminently cautious. The lawyer was apt to be conservative in politics, as his impulse was to stand by the existing law. The speaker cited instances of the obstinate political obstructiveness of bodies of lawyers. But while this was true under monarchical governments, in this country the finest and most illustrious statesmen had come from among the ranks of the lawyers. In the republic the people were sovereign, and the instinct of the lawyer was to assert the prerogatives of the Sovereign. Hence, in monarchies, the men who did most to exalt the prerogatives of the crown were the lawyers. Like the needle to the Pole, the lawyers of England have always been true to the sovereign. Lawyers were probably the greatest readers of all professional men. Too commonly books were employed by them merely as means to secure a particular case, and their reading did not, therefore, indicate a real taste for reading. The average lawyer, outside of his immediate line, was apt to be

NARROW-MINDED AND ONE-SIDED.

As legislators were mainly recruited from among lawyers, to the lack of thorough culture in that profession was greatly due the low tone of Legislatures. The American Bar had been steadily lowering its tone for years. Where was now the lawyer who could write "The Federalist?" The legal profession did not enter into the mental and moral work of the age. It looked after the main chance, money-making. They were not men of large faith or easy belief, as the logical faculty was dominant in their minds. Under whatever religious banner he may enlist, if you scratch the lawyer you find the liberal or skeptic. To make his development symmetrical he needed a quickening of his higher faculties.

THE PHYSICIAN

exhibited a strong tendency to scientific research and to benevolent endeavor. He was compelled in the course of his profession to do a great deal of benevolent work for the poor, and that operation led him into works of charitable enterprise. Some had thought that in the capacity to develop greatness the medical profession was superior to any. The profession furnished a larger proportion, compared with the others, of

MATERIALISTS AND SKEPTICS.

The lecturer wittily described the crowds of raw and uncultured graduates turned out from the medical schools to spread over the land like grasshoppers. Physicians were apt to be lacking in general literary culture. As a profession physicians are not imaginative, and hence do not produce poets. Holmes was an exception, but to the lecturer's taste much of his poetry smelt of the dissecting-room. A peculiarity of the profession was its tendency to split into antagonistic parties. A disadvantage for the culture of the profession was the lack of opposition and criticism in the practice of the physician. The sick man believed in his doctor and his "'pathy," and submitted himself without question. The earth hid the physician's failures, while the sun lit up his successes.

The influence of

THE CLERGY

was very great, especially with those in whom the emotional dominated. The so-called science of theology was practically the sole field of intellectual exercise for the clergyman, and his culture was apt to be narrow. They assumed the entire truth of that which they professed to examine, so that all deductions they held to be true, and so wandered into

DREARY PLATITUDES.

The various churches had been the seats of warring schools, engaged in senseless and bitter contests. The effect of creed-mongering was disastrous not only to the cause of religion and virtue, but to those who accepted creeds. He who crushed down his intellect to accept a creed committed mental suicide.

The speaker said that when he read many of the dogmas in those confessions of faith, he sometimes wondered how persons who subscribed to them could help laughing in each other's faces. Nevertheless, confessions of faith were necessary, but they should be

INDIVIDUAL, NOT NATIONAL.

They should be pronounced to God, not to a priest. Doubt should not be called sin. What a man should think was for himself alone. What he did only concerned his fellows. The Church might lay down rules of action, but had no right to prescribe beliefs to men. The bed of Procrustes was dogmatic theology. Another effect of the intellectual narrowness of the clerical profession was that it unfitted ministers for dealing with social and political questions. The speaker cited the temperance questions. The problem of liquor usage was one of expediency, but the minister, by the tendency of his profession, must lay down sharp divisions between good and evil, and hence were

FANATIC AND UNCOMPROMISING.

The speaker ridiculed the movement engineered by preachers to secure a recognition of God and the Christian religion in a purely civil instrument such as the Constitution. He had known a clergyman who considered fire insurance an attempt to escape the judgment of God, and another who thought cremation would destroy the popular belief in the immortality of the soul.

The business of

TEACHING

gave a degree of culture not usually found anywhere out of professional circles. It was essentially a cultured profession. The lecturer sketched different classes of teachers, pointing out their distinctive peculiarities with great acuteness. Some of the most advanced thinkers of the times were teachers, but it was doubtful whether the best part of their culture came from their distinctive duties as teachers. The teacher who was content to be simply an instructor, and did not continue himself to be a scholar, was not apt to increase greatly in culture. Too long devotion to teaching had a tendency to make men

ORACULAR AND OPINIONATED,

unless they applied a corrective by association with their peers in intelligence and erudition. Probably no profession exhibited so many lives of patient self-denial. In literature, the teacher as such had produced but little. Although many eminent writers had been teachers, that had generally been an incidental calling. The profession was lacking in high rewards, and did not offer such incentives to ambition as others.

POVERTY AND OBSCURITY

were too often the lot of the teacher. It was this profession that molded the characters of men, yet the average pay was that of a village blacksmith. What whonder that politics were corrupt when the school-house was slighted and the teacher starved.

JOURNALISM

was apt to be superficial, although taking a wide range. The average journalist was of all men the readiest with thought and pen. The influence of the press it was hardly possible to express in words. The lecturer gave a number of instances of the influence of the press in former times. Its power increased from decade to decade in geometrical ratio. A journal was a body with many members, with some first-class talent and much mediocre talent. The tone of journals was lowered by the necessity of

CATERING TO ALL TASTES.

The average journalist corrupted while he developed his native town. The crime, scurrility, and slang of the day was spread before the whole public. The sins against good taste in journals were continual.

The lecturer severely denounced

INTERVIEWING

as an offense against good taste and decency. He spoke of the invasion of private rights often committed by some classes of journals. It was sometimes said that the function of a journal was judicial, and any one could be hauled before its bench. But with the newspaper-court the judgment always preceded the trial, and, as a rule, the judgment was never reversed. Were such an engine of private wrong to continue, the next magna charta would have to protect the people against the power of the press. A ribald and lying press was an intolerable popular wrong.

Taking a general survey of professional life, the lecturer argued that breadth and symmetry were too often overlooked in narrowing the effort to the securing of depth of special attainment. He gave a number of instances of the superiority of general culture over merely technical training, even for special pursuits. The learned professions needed to supplement their specialties by the traversing of other fields of science. If the clergyman would

STUDY SOME LAW

his theology would be the better for it. The physician should give some of his leisure hours to poetry and metaphysical speculation. The lawyer ought to correct the dryness of his intellectual habit by copious infusions of general literature. The teacher should have a higher idea of the dignity of his profession, and not bound his studies by the demands of his ordinary work. The journalist, to make his influence permanent and beneficent, should seek to reach solid attainments. It was of greater importance that the

PRESS SHOULD BE CULTURED

than that its sister professions should be so. Of a science of politics their nation was in ignorance. The American principle for the conduct of the State was, that to the victors belong the spoils. Without a reformation of the political tendencies of the time, the ruin of our political system was a sad certainty.

The lecturer closed by giving an eloquent description of the processes of culture and the building up of a harmoniously-proportioned character.

ELSEWHERE.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 28.—As the first exercise of Commencement-week at the Michigan University, at 4 o'clock on Sunday, the 27th, the annual Baccalaureate sermon was delivered by President Angell, in University Hall. Besides the senior class of the University, there were upwards of 2,000 people in attendance.

Although the weather was exceedingly warm, the address was listened to with close attention. Dr. Angell spoke in his usual happy manner for an hour upon the subject: "How on Christian principles one may fix upon his calling in life." He said that the question, "What pursuit in life shall I follow?" is the first that presents itself to the college graduate, and it should be answered only after careful deliberation. Lives of men are of greater power for good or ill than engines of war. All depends upon the spirit with which a course in life is pursued. The great principle that should govern us is that our lives should be made to work in harmony with the Divine will and pleasure. Then only can we attain to the largest results. An opposite course must waste much energy and force. Such a course is found in the exclusive pursuit of wealth. The lesson that Christ taught the young man should ever be in mind. No less will he fail who as exclusively gives himself up to the attainment of literary or political distinction. This is too often the infirmity of great minds.

After referring to the natural aptitude which most men seem to have for some particular calling, and illustrating it, he said that no man should turn aside from what he has special talent for. Here many parents make mistakes with their children, in using their authority. An honest man can make any calling honorable. There is great need in this country for thoroughly trained men for conducting industrial pursuits. How much more honor might many bring to themselves in this field than in striving for proficiency in the professions! There is a class who are shut up by providential circumstances to a pursuit. A patrimony has been left them which they must guard. There are others depending upon them for support, and the particular field at hand must be entered; but it behooves them to work with vigor and earnestness.

It is a great mistake with many to suppose that there are men who have equal aptitude for any calling they may choose to follow. Some one has stated that Napoleon would have made a poet and become as renowned as he was as a General. With such men as Leibnitz, Helmholtz, Goethe, and Gladstone in our minds, we might be inclined to believe that success in anything is possible to some. What we call success is often far from it, especially with ourselves. Self-deception gets possession of us often when we imagine that some particular work we have performed is specially excellent, while in another's opinion it is far from being so. We are apt to prize that highest upon which we have expended the most labor, while that great amount of labor was needed because we had little aptitude for the work. To determine what pursuit is best for us we can best learn from friends and by following the guidance of the spirit of God. To receive this guidance the heart should be like the land-locked lake, so shut in that the storms and winds cause no ripple upon its surface, looking only toward the clear sky overhead.

Another suggestion that he would make is, always be ready! The imaginary battles of the future are always won in the battles of to-day. It will not do to sit down and pine over what may happen. Presumption is always against the idler. The most unpromising road may lead to what is most necessary and best. Mark the lines of duty and then diligently follow them. Earnest, faithful prayer is needed here.

Again, he said, patience, pluck, and perseverance are important, necessary qualities, but with them work of the most earnest kind is needed. Educated young men are greatly needed in the clerical profession.

The Doctor said he had official information that but 127 had entered but one branch of the Church as ministers during the past year. This is to be deplored, for he said he considered it to be the Queen of professions. Yet, above all others, one should not deign to enter it without a special calling to it.

Another great mistake is made by many in changing their pursuit when trouble comes. How often has this expression been heard: "How much better might I do in some other field!" The law of compensation is well established everywhere. Happiness and unhappiness are quite evenly distributed. There is drudgery in all professions. The brilliant man will be left far behind if he have not persistence, singleness of aim, and concentration. When trouble and drawbacks come one should not forget that God helps those who ought to be helped.

Dr. Angell then closed his address by hoping for the Senior class lives of success, and after paying a feeling tribute to the memories of the four who have died during the four-year course, Miss Fleming, and Messrs. Bullock, Campbell, and Jennings. Theirs were lives full of purity and earnestness, well worthy imitation.

REGENTS' MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 28.—The Board of Regents of the University met to-night, and after a short session, adjourned till to-morrow. Degrees were awarded to eighteen graduates in pharmacy.

The resignation of the Hon. C. I. Walker, of the Law Department, was presented.

The annual Commencement concert was given to-night, with about a thousand in attendance.

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

ADDRESS OF MR. HENRY WATTERSON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., June 28.—The annual Commencement of the State University is in progress here this week. The chief matter of interest to-day was the address of Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, before the literary societies. It was called "A Plea for Tolerance." Mr. Watterson began with an apology, which the result proved unnecessary, for the discursive nature of the reflections he had to offer. He said that the habits of his profession precluded methodical or exact thinking, and still more the pursuit of an ambitious sequence or scientific arrangement. The Lesson of Life, according to Mr. Watterson, is neither complex nor obscure, consisting in a few simple rules. To see things as they are, and especially to see ourselves as others see us; to avoid deceptions of every sort, self-deceptions being of the most serious and dangerous kind; to pick some business which we like and for which we are suited, and to stick to that; to be industrious, and frugal and upright, kindly and obliging,—that is all. The rest may be safely left to take care of itself. An old, old story indeed; told over and over again in the moralism of every country and every age. Still, men rise and fall, and nations go astray, precisely as they did in the epoch preceding the flood. Success in life, and by "success" Mr. Watterson means public usefulness and individual contentment and happiness, is not to be found in ambitious pursuits. Nor is greatness in man to be measured by exceptional achievements in literature, oratory, or war. The foundation of all greatness, the beginning and the end of all true manhood, is character.

There is no dictum that has less wisdom in it than that which declares "if you are not for me you are against me." The man who swears that he knows his own mind, and who, to exhibit the soundness and force of his opinions, never stops short of an extreme, may usually be watched with advantage. If he be not a bigot he is like to prove to be something worse. Neither as a politician nor as a churchman is he to be trusted; for, where he is honest, he is arrogant and exacting, abounding in vain and wicked self-assertion. Yet such men get on in stormy times, and contrive to jump from excess to excess with marvelous dexterity, crying up their sincerity and steadfastness whilst executing the most surprising feats of inconsistency. From this point Mr. Watterson proceeded to define consistency, agreeing generally with the notions set forth in Emerson's famous essay. He held up to admiration the character of the Trimmer, exemplified by Halifax, and immortalized by Macaulay in a historical sketch of dubious accuracy.

The orator continued in a flight of eloquence which gives, perhaps, a fair specimen of his style, and may appropriately conclude this abstract of his address: "I believe, then, that in the conduct of life the first of the virtues is tolerance. Indeed, tolerance of a certain kind is a basis of physical necessity. We do not move along the street or drive across a bridge in a straight line, looking neither to the right nor left, giving the way to no one, keeping on our own course regardless of consequences, and priding ourselves upon the 'principle' of obstructing everybody and everything in a vain and practically in an idiotic effort at 'directness.' The man who does that is justly accounted a madman or an enemy to society, or, at the least, a blackguard and a bully. I knew a man once who did not end his days in a lunatic asylum, but who came to a halt suddenly with a half dozen bullets in his mortal frame, who had a passion, somewhat exaggerated I am bound to admit, for keeping the neighborhood in a state of perfect order, reducing men and things to his own acute sense of propriety. He was possessed of great personal courage and vigor of intellect; was as pretty a specimen of manly beauty as one might meet and take a passage of pistols with on a summer's day; an Apollo Belvidere; plausible, kind-hearted, and exacting. For ten years he kept many hundreds of people in a state of perennial terror; swearing all the while, and believing that, if it were not for him, things would go to the bad. Well, finally, he carried his regulating propensities to a point which a young friend of his could not brook, and—to use a newspaper technicality—the verdict of the Coroner's jury was 'justifiable homicide.' The people thereabouts were immensely relieved, and began forthwith to make a hero of the slayer, who was elected to the Legislature in consequence of his act."

VASSAR COLLEGE.

FORTY-TWO YOUNG LADIES RECEIVE THE BACCALAUREATE DEGREE.

Correspondence New York Tribune.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 23.—The annual Commencement exercises of Vassar College were held to-day, and the Baccalaureate degree was conferred upon forty-two young ladies. [The following is a list of graduates coming from the Northwest: Nannie Allston, of Chillicothe, O.; Minerva Augusta Clement, of Wauseon, O.; Eliza Dougherty, of Mansfield, O.; Alice Lydia Graham, of Canton, Ill.; Emma Bidwell Hollister, of Cincinnati, O.; Alice Hettie Lowrie, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Kate McBain, of Toledo, O.; Alice Maud Mitchell, of Dubuque, Ia.; Florence Curry Wheat, of Leavenworth, Kan.]

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees yesterday, a resolution authorizing the election of a lady to the Board was offered, but it was not seconded. Perhaps it was felt that the time had not come for this innovation. It is understood that several members of the Board are in favor of it. The Hon. Ira Harris was re-elected Chairman; Matthew Vassar, Jr., Treasurer; and S. M. Buckingham, Secretary. The President and Faculty, together with most of the teachers, were re-elected without opposition. Miss Priscilla Braislin, teacher of mathematics since the opening of the College, was elected Professor, at an annual stipend of $1,800, and is the first woman upon whom that dignity has been conferred at Vassar. It is probable that the precedent will be followed. The general feeling certainly is that it should be, and that there is no reason why a woman's college should not have women in the Faculty.

The usual reports were read. The number of volumes in the library is 8,851, there having been an addition of 397 during the past year. The health record was good. Two students have died during the past year, both from acute diseases. An actual inventory of the College property shows its value to be nearly $700,000, with additional investments to the amount of $300,000, making a total of $1,000,000. The total expenditure of the last year has been $200,000. Of this, $40,000 has been expended in repairs and improvements. Salaries amount in the gross to upward of $40,000; light and heat, $25,000; board and washing, $60,000.

On Tuesday reunions of the classes of 1868 and 1872 took place. Among the former was a lady who brought back to Vassar a charming little girl, who was with her mother upon the platform, and attracted much attention.

During the last year the number of students has been 214, divided as follows: Seniors, 42; juniors, 51; sophomores, 58; freshmen, 63. Pursuing special collegiate courses, average grade of studies: Juniors, 3; sophomores, 5; freshmen, 3. Students in the Preparatory Department, 159. Total, 384. New York sends 114; the other Middle States, 74; New England, 88; the Western States, 91; the Southern, 9; the District of Columbia, 5; Canada, 2; and Russia, 1.

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY.

THE COLLEGE, AND ITS THIRD COMMENCEMENT.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 23.—Lawrence has just celebrated, in true American style, the festival in honor of her "patron goddess," the Kansas State University. This institution has been the object of her most untiring care and attention since its establishment. In evidence of this, we have but to glance, first, at the magnificent donation of $100,000 to be applied in the buildings' construction; and, secondly, at the numberless minor helps and encouragements which have been so frequently and so heartily bestowed. Especially is this spirit noticeable in the planning and carrying out of Commencement-festivities. This year's Commencement graduated a class of three young men and four young women. However insignificant the scholastic grist may seem to Easterners, to us it gives ground for much real honest satisfaction. When Kansas, drought-dried and 'hopper-trodden,—as, for a year or more, she has been,—can send from her State University, at its third Commencement, seven young men and women who have journeyed the paths of higher education under the guidance of teachers who have mastered philosophy in the best German Universities; perfected their knowledge of Hellenism in the University of Athens, and among the highways and byways of Hellas; acquired French, German, and Italian, in France, Germany, and Italy; taken honors at Edinburg and Aberdeen; learned natural science from the mouth of Agassiz; secured degrees from the Leipsic Conservatory of Music; and otherwise fallen to us, ripe fruit, from the strongest limbs of our national school system,—when, I say, Kansas can do this, who is there to smile at the class of '75, or to set us down for a "braggart crew"? All these seven were permitted to orate; and, in choice of subjects, manner of treating the same, and style of delivery, they gave evidence of great breadth and culture. Other Commencement exercises were in keeping with the occasion. Bishop Vail, of the Episcopal Church, preached the Baccalaureate sermon. The Rev. Dr. Marvin, the incoming President, delivered an inaugural address, framed in hard sense, and fashioned with scholarly perfection. Speeches, exhibitions, dinners, concerts, and ceremonies there were ad infinitum; and the whole week was one calculated to quicken student life, and rejuvenate the "old boy" whose school-days are of the past. G.

IOWA UNIVERSITY.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 28.—This afternoon occurred the exercises of the Law Department class-day. An immense concourse of people gathered in front of the main building, shaded by trees. The class oration was delivered by P. O'Mara, of Illinois. It was an excellent production. He contrasted the monarchical with our republican form of government. Ignorance among the masses and revolution were common in the former, while intelligence, contentment, and unity prevail in the latter. An interesting production of class history was given by J. M. Hemingway, a graduate of the Collegiate Department of the Michigan University, in which he gave a graphic picture of the moral, mental, and physical status, aggregate weight and height, age, religion, nationalities, habits, total amount of money spent by the class, largest and smallest sum spent by a single student, etc. The next effort was a prophecy by W. W. Young—a humorous one which produced much merriment, relating to the future career of the more prominent members of the class. After these, a $40 gold-headed cane was presented by the class to Judge Frederick Mott, late Professor in the department, following which was a mock court trial, in which a lively display of forensic eloquence and tact was made by J. M. Nowlin and C. L. Wood, both of Iowa, before Judge L. P. Webb. The toasts of "The State University," "The Citizen of Iowa City," "The Alumni of the Law Department," and "The Women of the Law Department," were respectively responded to by E. A. Croach, of Prairie City; A. L. Hager, of Langworthy; J. N. Neiman, of Tipton; A. A. Seeper, of Chandlerville, Ill., and W. W. Peasly, of Postville, in thoughtful and eloquent speeches. The closing feature of the exercises was the presentation to several of the most noted of the class of ludicrous presents, with humorous remarks and responses, such as a beetle and wedge, a tin horn, a billiard cue, a tin sword, etc. A large number of prominent citizens from all parts of the State were present.

THE ALUMNI.

This evening occurred the Alumni anniversary of the University in the Chapel. The excellent oration was pronounced by W. C. Preston, B. P. S., tutor in the Scientific Department, on "The Modern Scholar," in which Darwin was an ideal character. It was a scholarly effort, and was listened to with marked attention by an immense audience. A poem by Miss S. V. Graves, A. M., of Leavenworth, Kan., was also read, entitled "Mind's Visions." It was a finished production, abounding in many fine thoughts. The Alumni and invited guests, including the Regents, Gov. Carpenter, Senator Wright, Judge Cole, of the Supreme Bench, Gen. Dodge, and many other distinguished visitors from this and other States, are enjoying the good things of a banquet at the St. James Hotel.

THE BOARD OF REGENTS

are yet in session, and have signed 107 diplomas.

BELOIT COLLEGE.

THE OPENING DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., June 28.—It is difficult to realize that the cool atmosphere of yesterday and to-day, rendering overcoats and shawls comfortable at evening, can be the opening days of the Commencement week, traditionally a season of distressing heat, but such they are, and their appointments have been unusually well met. Dr. Chapin's baccalaureate sermon Sunday afternoon was strong with eloquent words of wisdom, urging the young men to lay hold of true faith as their best weapon in working out lives in the perilous times before. In the evening an excellent discourse was delivered before the Missionary Society by the Rev. George T. Ladd, of Milwaukee, evincing much learning and wide research, and upholding in a masterly manner the claims of the Christian religion as being the only faith which meets man's deepest yearnings successfully. To-night the Rev. C. L. Thompson addressed the College literary societies upon the relation of literature to Christianity. Mr. Thompson has many admirers here, and delighted them anew to-night. The address was full of good thoughts and wise teachings, presented in a very attractive manner. Numerous strangers are in the city, which, by the way, never looked so beautiful as now. The exercises of to-morrow and next day promise to be full of interest.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 28.—The State Board of Education, of which Supt. Etter is ex-officio Secretary, will meet at Normal to-morrow to examine the affairs of the Normal School, and pass on the candidates for graduation next Thursday.

SCHOOL-MONEY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 28.—County-Treasurer Roony has received from the State Treasurer our apportionment of the school fund income for the current year, on the basis of 41 cents per scholar. The City of Milwaukee receives $13,807, and the towns of the county aggregate $3,220.

REUNION DAY, RACINE COLLEGE.

Tuesday, July 6, has been appointed as the annual reunion day for graduates and old students of Racine College. A large attendance is expected. All those who have at any time been connected with any of the schools of the College are cordially invited.

A SMALL BONANZA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 28.—A farmer in Cass County, near Lewis, one day last week, while plowing, turned up a copper box about the size of an oyster-can. The plow had punctured the box, and from it he took a dozen pieces of foreign gold coin,—some dating back fifty years,—and twenty pieces of quartz gold and gold coin. Afterward, near the spot, were found some silver coin. The locality where it was found was on the line of the old Territorial stage road, and it is probable the box has been buried there for twenty years.

A SHORT-LIVED STRIKE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 28.—The grain-shovelers are on a strike against the steam-shovels, and the grain business is at a stand-still.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 28.—The elevator-owners of this city acceded this afternoon to the demands of the shovelers.

THE COUNCIL.

Consideration of the Estimates in Committee Concluded.

Passage of the Ordinance Abolishing the Police Board.

The Millennium Promised by Ald. Campbell and Others.

The Council Insist that the Marshal Must Be Confirmed by Them.

Charges Against the Superintendent of the Bridewell.

Fullerton Avenue Conduit.

SPECIAL MEETING.

DISPOSING OF THE ESTIMATES.

The Common Council held a special meeting, to consider the Appropriation bill, yesterday afternoon, President Dixon in the chair.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

sent in a communication asking that $500 for vaccine virus and $3,000 for sanitary inspection and vaccination be retained in the bill, as the danger of the spread of small-pox would be greatly increased if they remained stricken out.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Ald. Woodman, the Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Ald. Cullerton in the chair.

The School Department appropriation was passed without alteration.

The items for sewerage fund and river improvement were temporarily passed.

The remainder of the bill was passed as it read, and the Committee turned back to consider the items that had been temporarily laid over.

Under the head of

WATER-TAX FUND,

for the extension of main water-pipes and for deficiencies in last year's levy, the appropriation of three-fourths of 1-mill tax on the dollar to be levied was raised to 1 mill.

Under the head of

TAX-COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

a reduction of 10 per cent was made on salaries; the item of $2,800 for four lady copying-clerks was raised to $3,200; $500 for the record-clerk was stricken out. The sum of $4,000 for additional help, books, etc., was changed to the unexpended balance of last year,—$2,742.96.

Under the head of

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT,

the sum of $5,900 for the salaries of five Fire Wardens at $1,180 each was stricken out.

The item of $182,000 for salaries of 182 pipemen and trackmen was reduced to $135,000, on a basis of 135 men at $1,000 a year each.

The item of $7,500 for an engine-house on the corner of State and Congress streets was stricken out. Also, sundry items for apparatus for said house.

The item of $8,417.35 for hook and ladder truck on Fifth avenue, near Lake street, with the items for apparatus, was stricken out. Also, $20,700.33 for an engine-house corner of Illinois and Franklin streets. Also, $16,408.02 for lot on Sedgwick street, near Blackhawk street, together with engine and apparatus.

An item of $500 for repairs of engine-house at No. 454 Webster avenue was adopted.

The item of $21,896.02 for the purchase of a lot on Ashland avenue, with hose and apparatus, was stricken out. Also, the item of $24,396.02 for lot on corner of Centre avenue and Jackson street. Also the item of $14,499.68 for engine-house, etc., on the lot near State and Thirty-eighth streets.

An item of $3,451.20 for repairs and supplies was adopted.

The items for fire-alarm telegraph wires in the three divisions were reduced to $20,000, all told.

The items of $400 for ten signal instruments; $2,000 for eight printers; and $1,500 for six gongs, were stricken from the bill.

The other items in regard to apparatus, etc., were adopted, as recommended by the Committee.

The item of $4,500 for supplies of horses, etc., at House of Correction, was reduced to $3,500.

The items for sewerage fund, and river improvement were adopted.

REDUCING SALARIES.

The following resolution was also adopted.

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works and the Board of Education be, and they are hereby, directed to reduce the respective salaries of all employes of said Boards in like manner, and to the same extent as the salaries of city officers and other city employes, have been reduced by your Committee, as shown in this report.

The Committee then asked leave to rise, which was granted, and President Dixon assumed the gavel.

Ald. Cullerton, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, reported that the bill had been considered and several amendments made, and respectfully submitted the same to the Council.

Ald. Schaffner moved that the report be accepted, which prevailed.

The Council then adjourned to meet at 7:30 p. m.

EVENING MEETING.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BRIDEWELL.

The Council met at the appointed hour last evening, President Dixon in the chair.

The following was submitted by Ald. White:

WHEREAS, There is a certain rumor on the street that there are more private horses kept at the Bridewell than the law allows; and

WHEREAS, There is a rumor that there was a prisoner sent from the Criminal Court to the Bridewell, and that said prisoner was not treated as a prisoner, but allowed his freedom about the premises, and allowed to dine at the officers' table, and to wear his citizen's clothes; and

WHEREAS, It is rumored that there is a man now at the Bridewell drawing guard's pay that never did one hour's guard duty at the said Bridewell, but is kept in the office doing the clerk's duty, which the city is paying Mr. Felton's brother-in-law $75 per month for, and boarding himself and wife; and

WHEREAS, It is rumored that Mr. Felton kept two boarders at the Bridewell, who paid him $10 per month each, a portion of last year, and the amount of board received from said parties does not appear in his annual report; therefore, be it

Ordered, That a committee of three of the Council be appointed to investigate these charges, and report the result of this investigation as soon as possible.

Ald. Hildreth thought the order ought to pass. The document would not have been submitted without some foundation in fact. Although the charges were put in the shape of rumors, he thought the Committee ought to be appointed.

Ald. White had presented the order. He hoped the resolution would pass. He was its father.

A Voice—That does not prevent it from being a bastard.

George did not appear to understand the interruption, and sat down without exercising his power of repartee.

After a few more remarks from an Alderman or two, the order was passed.

FULLERTON AVENUE CONDUIT.

The following was presented by Ald. Campbell:

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this Council the value placed upon the "plant" used by Norris & Co. in the construction of the Fullerton avenue conduit is by many thousand dollars in excess of its real value; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be and they are hereby directed to withdraw the advertisement for proposals to finish said conduit until such time as a new appraisal can be had upon said "plant."

In support of the foregoing, Ald. Campbell said that the value, $24,000, placed upon the "plant" was extravagant in the extreme. The machinery was really worth about $3,000. The firm had already made $53,000 out of the city, which was about enough.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution by Ald. Campbell, instructing the Comptroller not to pay over any money for the "plant" until the Committee had reported back upon the resolution, was similarly referred.

BAILEY CONFIRMED.

The Building Committee reported in favor of the confirmation of M. B. Bailey as Superintendent of Public Buildings.

Concurred in by the following vote:

Yeas—Foley, Warren, Coey, Baldy, Cullerton, McCory, Hildreth, Bailey, O'Brien, Woodman, White,

Gunderson, Waterman, Campbell, Case, Quirk, Ryan, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Schaffner, Murphy, Sweeney, Lynch, Corcoran, Mr. President—26.

Nays—Richardson, Fitzgerald, Stone of the Fourth, Stone of the Fifth, Clarke of the Fifth, McDonald, Heath, Cleveland, Lengacher, Dickinson—10.

ABOLISHING THE BOARD OF POLICE.

Under the head of engrossed ordinances, those introduced by Ald. Hildreth creating the offices of City Marshal and Fire Marshal were taken up.

Before any debate could be had the previous question was called for and lost.

Ald. Quirk thought that the question was of too much importance to be hastily disposed of. He moved to postpone the question for two weeks.

Ald. Hildreth moved to lay Ald. Quirk's motion on the table, which prevailed.

Ald. Hildreth then moved the passage of the ordinance.

Ald. Quirk opposed the motion. He charged the advocates of the ordinance with inconsistency and rashness. He could not see what they meant by forcing through an ordinance which would completely revolutionize the Police Department of the city. For his part, he was entirely opposed to one-man power. The passage of the ordinance would virtually place the Police and Fire Departments in the hands of one or two men. He was not there for the purpose of whitewashing the Board of Police. He believed that they had not done their duty. Neither had the other officers of the Police Department. The Board of Police were to blame in permitting the bunko steerers to be at large. That was their great weakness, and he could not understand why it was.

Ald. White—Isn't that a good reason why they should be abolished?

Ald. Quirk—It might be if I had positive assurance that the successor would be honest. I have no such assurance. Besides, this ordinance would confer upon the City Marshal more power than that conferred upon a military satrap during war times. There, at least, a private soldier would have the benefit of a court-martial. In the case before us, the private policeman or fireman would be at the mercy of a despot. If this Council, with their eyes open, pass this, then I have to say that my belief in the republican tendencies of the Aldermen will be shaken. I hope the ordinance will be defeated. I hope so for several reasons, and, among them, that held by the masses of the people; there is an opinion abroad that the ordinance was introduced as a piece of spite against the Board of Police, because they worked against the municipal Charter of 1872. I have worked for it, too, not because I thought it the best law we could have, but to prevent a greater evil in the adoption of a worse law.

ALD. HILDRETH

accused Ald. Quirk of making a set speech, and of misrepresenting him by misinterpreting the ordinance. It was useless to talk of one-man power and corruption. Nothing could be worse than the present system. Was it not notorious that, under the regime of the present Board, the police were made a political engine at the polls? He charged the demoralization of the police force upon the Board system, and thought it time that the whole thing was changed. He hoped there would be no wavering, and that the ordinance would be passed by a large majority. He did not blame the Board of Police for trying to get an advocate in the Council. If he had such a fat office, he would "hang on to it as a dog would to a root."

ALD. CAMPBELL

thought that the adoption of the charter of 1872 had abolished every Board in the city. He believed the Boards existing were performing duties that did not pertain to them, and that were, in point of fact, illegal. He believed that the Supreme Court would so decide. The Board of Police ceased to exist immediately after the charter of 1872 was adopted. He thought that, in any case, an ordinance defining the new offices should be passed. This was the culminating hour of their fortunes. To the pinnacle of power they had been raised by the people. When they had reached that sublime height,—when their enemies paled before them,—when their courage was the theme of universal praise,—when the people had made them the proud guardians of their dearest interests,—when all this had been attained, were they to be deemed inadequate? Were they going to pause before the gates of reform, and turn their backs thereon, or were they going to swing them open and tear down the gates of corruption and bear them off, even as Samson of old bore off the gates of Gaza? Were they going to shrink and falter? He would say, "No,—a million times, No!" Perish the thought that the City Council of Chicago should so degrade themselves and prove unworthy of their high and holy trust. Let them go fearlessly ahead, and on the ruins of the Boards that preyed upon the city erect a grand system of reform, and bring joy to the hearts of all good citizens.

ALD. FITZGERALD

thought there was a political dodge in the ordinances. He would be in favor of abolishing the Boards if he only knew that the officers, now proposed to be elected, would not be the creatures of the executive of the city. It was all very well to talk of reform, but he noticed that after new people came into power they generally became as corrupt as the old, only more so.

ALD. RICHARDSON

said that he would support the ordinances, because he believed in placing the responsibility on the shoulders of one man. Under the Board of Police, the city had become a modern Sodom, and it was growing worse every day. It was full of thieves, pimps, prostitutes, bunko-men, bummers, and scoundrels of every description, the very refuse of humanity. He believed in cleaning them all out, and they never could be so dealt with until one man was made responsible to the city for the condition in which it was found. He moved to amend the ordinance by inserting after the words "City Marshal," the words "with the consent of the City Council."

Ald. Cullerton thought that the appointing power was directly in the hands of the Mayor.

Ald. Richardson thought not. The Mayor had the power to remove, but his appointing power should be qualified.

The amendment of Ald. Richardson was then put and carried.

Ald. Quirk moved further to amend by providing that the Mayor, Marshal, and Superintendent should constitute a Board for the trial of all offenses charged against members of the police force, and that no man should be found guilty unless by a majority vote of said Board.

The amendment was put, and prevailed.

A motion to waive the engrossment was lost.

Ald. Hildreth moved that the ordinance be referred to the Clerk for engrossment. Carried, by the following vote:

Yeas—Foley, Richardson, Warren, Fitzgerald, Coey; Stone, of the Fifth; Clarke, of the Fifth; Cullerton, McClory, Hildreth, McDonald, Bailey, O'Brien, Woodman, White, Gunderson, Campbell, Case, Quirk, Ryan, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Murphy, Sweeney, Lynch, Dickinson, Corcoran, Mr. President—31.

Nays—Stone, of the Fourth; Reidy, Heath, Waterman, Cleveland—5.

Ald. Hildreth moved that the Clerk be instructed to report the ordinance back engrossed.

Ald. Case said that any such act would be a fraud and a public lie. Forty Councils might vote the matter, but it would be a lie none the less.

Ald. Cullerton wished for instruction. It had been customary to have ordinances reported back engrossed immediately.

Ald. Campbell said it was customary in the Legislature.

The President said that, according to the precedent established in the Council, Ald. Hildreth's motion was admissible.

The Clerk reported the ordinance engrossed.

Ald. Hildreth moved the passage of the ordinance.

Ald. McDonald—What evidence can the Clerk show that the ordinance was engrossed?

A voice—I object.

The Chair—The Alderman is asking a question. What evidence has the Clerk that the document has been engrossed?

Clerk Forrest—My own. [Great laughter.]

The vote was then taken on

THE PASSAGE OF THE ORDINANCE,

which was adopted, as follows:

Yeas—Foley, Richardson, Warren, Coey, Stone of the Fifth, Clarke of the Fifth, Cullerton, McClory, Hildreth, Bailey, O'Brien, Woodman, White, Gunderson, Campbell, Quirk, Ryan, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Murphy, Sweeney, Lynch, Dickinson, Corcoran, Mr. President—28.

Nays—Fitzgerald, Stone of the Fourth, Reidy, Heath, Waterman, Case, Cleveland—8.

The Chair announced the following Committee to investigate the charge made by Ald. White against Superintendent Felton: Ald. White, Warren, Schaffner, Campbell, and Dixon.

Adjourned to meet for the consideration of the Appropriation bill at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

THE INDIANAPOLIS SCANDAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 28.—The McIntire case dragged slowly to-day. Elisha Graham, husband of Marietta Graham, the Olney, Ill., woman, was placed on the stand, and testified that he signed his wife's name to the statement written by French, and that she was 16 miles in the country when he signed her name. The attorney for the plaintiff raised a row because Secretary Brown, of the Board of Trustees, had talked with the witness, and whom he had been placed in charge of. The conversations, however, were all had in writing, and were submitted in evidence. The President of the Board stated that the Secretary would be dismissed if the counsel believed he had attempted to tamper with the witnesses, but the lawyers failed to say that they believed he had.

FOREIGN.

The International Rifle-Match to Commence at Dublin To-Day.

Report of the Court of Inquiry in the Schiller Disaster.

They Attribute the Loss of the Steamer to Criminal Carelessness.

The French Assembly Votes Relief to the Sufferers by Inundation.

Destruction of Life and Property at Buda, Hungary, by Flood.

French Project for a Line of Railway Through Timbuctoo.

Magnificent Programme of Public-Works Expenditures in Vienna.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LORD MAYOR'S MEETING.

DUBLIN, June 28.—The Lord Mayor of London and suite arrived this morning. They were called on by the Lord Mayor and corporation of Dublin in state, and conducted to the Mansion House. They afterwards attended a review of 6,000 troops at Phoenix Park. The American rifle team and party were also at the review and enthusiastically received. The weather was unfavorable, and the attendance small. This is the first time that the Lord Mayor of London has visited Ireland in state.

THE RIFLE TEAMS.

DUBLIN, June 28.—It has been finally decided that the Irish team shall consist of the following gentlemen: Dr. J. B. Hamilton, Mr. Pollock, John McKenna, J. K. Milner, Mr. Wilson, Edmund Johnson. They all shoot with the Rigby rifle, while of the American team Fulton, Bodine, Dakin, and Coleman will use Remington's, and Gildersleeve and Hale will use Sharpe's rifle. The match will begin at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. Absolute silence has been ordered at the range during the contest. Conversation will not be permitted even among the shooters. Neither team will be allowed to know the number of points made by the other until the end of the firing at each range, when the scores will be officially announced.

A large number of Americans have already arrived in Dublin to witness the match.

LONDON, June 28.—In the House of Commons to-day the bill amending the Labor laws passed its second reading, and the National Debt Sinking Fund bill was read a third time.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

Edmund Jones & Co., East India merchants, and agents of the Burmese Government, have failed with liabilities estimated at $750,000.

THE SCHILLER DISASTER.

LONDON, June 29.—The Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the loss of the steamer Schiller have made their report. They state sheet copies of directions for approaching the English coast, and of the instructions issued by the Eagle Company, were on board the steamer, and both warn navigators of the northerly current near the Scillys, and enjoin the use of the lead in thick weather. In the opinion of the Court, the sole cause of the calamity was entire neglect of this precaution. Had the lead been used at 8, or even 9, o'clock on the night of the disaster, before the steamer's course was altered, the error in reckoning would have been discovered.

FRANCE.

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY THE FLOODS.

PARIS, June 28.—The Assembly to-day voted $398,000 for the relief of the sufferers by inundations. It was resolved that subscriptions should be opened among the Deputies.

The Committee of Thirty has decided that the Chamber of Deputies shall be renewed every four years.

HUNGARY.

DESTRUCTIVE TORRENT.

LONDON, June 29.—A dispatch from Buda, Pesth, to the *Standard* says a furious thunderstorm passed over that city to-day. The lightning was incessant, and the hail fell in such quantities that the roofs of houses and surrounding hills were covered 2 feet thick with ice. The water-fall was extraordinary. Torrents swept through the streets of Buda, carrying men, vehicles, and everything movable, down into the river. Many houses were suddenly flooded and destroyed before their inmates could escape. Five hundred inhabitants are missing, and at least 100 have been drowned or killed by falling walls. All the railways are interrupted.

A dispatch from Aden announces that the American Consul at Zanzibar died on the 12th inst.

AFRICA.

THE SAHARA—A RAILWAY BETWEEN ALGERIA AND SENEGAL, VIA TIMBUCTOO.

PARIS, June 13.—A railway between Algeria and Senegal, via Timbuctoo, appears a startling project, yet such was the scheme suggested on Thursday night in a lecture at the Salle des Conferences by M. Paul Soleillet, who maintained that valuable merchandise from America, destined for Southern and Eastern Europe, would adopt that route and thus restore to the Mediterranean the importance necessary to the influence of the Latin races. M. Soleillet started on an expedition from Algiers in December, 1872, his intention being to reach St. Louis, Senegal, via Timbuctoo, but owing to the opposition of an insurgent chief he was unable to penetrate further than Calah (about 1,000 kilometres from Algiers). The latter portion of the route had never before been trod by Europeans. He declares it a mistake to imagine the Sahara a long, continuous tract of sand. He found along a great part of the way fertile soil, producing both an African and a European flora, including cereals, which are grown in gardens, but have to contend with a dry climate. At one point, however, he and his four companions had to dismount to make a track for their animals, and at another the plain was covered by stones of different colors, one tint succeeding another. He believes the dunes are not formed by the action of the wind, but are rocks decomposed by atmospheric agencies. This is shown by their variety of height and form, and by the undoubted durability for at least several centuries of at least one of these dunes. He was struck in traversing these sandy regions with the sharp outline of distant objects and with the colors of certain stars, which had the same tints to the naked eye as they present through a telescope. He speaks sanguinely of the intelligence of the Berbers and their capability of being civilized. The Mussulman clergy he describes as possessing great power. They are the sole judges of questions of morality, and excommunication is the severest punishment known, while the most heinous offense is marriage with foreign women,—a prejudice he attributes to a Jewish tribe converted to Mahomedanism, which he thinks probably settled there before the Christian era. He found no dangerous animal in the Sahara, the ostrich and the gazelle being the largest of the fauna. His expedition was ill-timed on account of an insurrection against the Emperor of Morocco having broken out, but he proposes to make a second attempt to reach Senegal, and he suggests that French Consuls or residents should be stationed along the route as foci of commerce and civilization, for the inhabitants are sedentary and have adopted division of labor, and, though slavery exists, this must be regarded as an initial step in advancement. It may be added that an Italian expedition, got up by private individuals, has arrived at Tunis for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of turning the waters of the Mediterranean into the Tunisian Sahara, a project advocated by M. de Lesseps before the French Academy of Sciences last autumn. The question at issue is whether the lakes or schouts were connected in classical times by a canal with the Gulf of Gabes, from which they are now separated by an isthmus 21 kilometres broad. The explorers will take the levels of these lakes and ascertain whether a canal is practicable. It would be a great advantage to Algeria by opening up the Province of Constantine to trade. The Bey of Tunis has shown great courtesy to the explorers, and placed an escort at their service. It may be remembered that an expedition assisted by the French Government is about to cross Africa obliquely from Congo to Nubia.

SPAIN.

CARLIST PORTS BOMBARDED.

MADRID, June 28.—The Spanish fleet on the northern coast has bombarded the Carlist ports of Berme and Madaca.

A conflagration at Palacios, in the Province of Seville, yesterday, destroyed 140 buildings.

"YO, EL REY."

PARIS, June 14.—While King Alfonso does not venture to summon the Cortes, his rival, Don Carlos, convokes the General Juntas of Biscay, gives his son the title of Prince and the appellation "august," and assigns him the very name still borne by Don Alfonso, "Prince of the Asturias." In order, too, that nothing should be wanting to that piece which might be styled the Spanish comedy, Don Carlos proudly signs "Yo, el Rey:"

I, the King, in proof of the perfect union existing between the legitimate Monarchy I represent, and the franchises, good usages, and customs of my very noble and loyal Sonoria of Biscay, decree that the General Juntas of Guernica are convoked for the 27th inst., the birthday of my much-loved and august son the Prince of the Asturias. Given at my Headquarters at Durango, the 5th of June, 1875.—YO, EL REY.

PAPAL REBUKE TO CARLISM.

MADRID, June 14.—The *Gazette* has published a Roman telegram of yesterday's date from the Spanish Ambassador, stating that in a solemn reception of the Corps Diplomatique the Pope sent through him his blessing to the King and his sister and the whole Spanish nation, with prayers for peace. Governmental sympathizers make this out to be a Papal rebuke to Carlism.

GERMANY.

NAVAL REVIEW.

LONDON, June 28.—A dispatch says: Prince Frederick William will assist at the maneuvres of the German iron-clad fleet, from Wednesday until Monday. The American squadron will witness the displays.

AUSTRIA.

PUBLIC WORKS IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, June 12.—According to the *Presse*, the Town Council of Vienna will shortly decide about the employment of the loan of £3,700,000 made for public works; £1,300,000 has already been spent; an expenditure of £250,000 is contemplated for market halls for the central cattle market; £350,000 for opening and widening streets; £800,000 for the new Town-Hall in course of construction on the old parade ground; £400,000 for the building of schools; £1,120,000 is still required to complete the water-works; £150,000 for the Central Cemetery at Siemering; and £120,000 for the public baths in the new Danube.

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED.

FULTON, Ill., June 28.—A sad accident occurred here yesterday, resulting in the death by drowning of two young men. A party, consisting of Mr. Andrews, William Allen, Charles Kohl, and H. H. Hobein, embarked in a small boat, rigged with sail, which capsized about 200 feet from the shore. Charles Kohl and Hobein attempted to swim ashore, but sank, a high wind blowing at the time, which, with their clothing on, prevented their swimming. Their bodies were recovered to-day.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 28.—Six persons, all colored, while rowing in a skiff on Hill's Lake, near the city, last evening, were drowned by the capsizing of the boat. There was one man and five women in the boat.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 28.—A sad case of drowning occurred near the Insane Asylum this morning. James Carroll, of Milwaukee, lately came to the Asylum to repair the boiler of the engine of that institution. He conceived the idea of going fishing while waiting for some boiler-iron to arrive, and, with a comrade, went to Westport to procure a boat. On their way back the boat was upset, and Carroll, being unable to swim, sank, became entangled in weeds, and was drowned.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 28.—On Saturday Mr. McAloon, living in this city, was standing in his wagon, when his horses started suddenly, causing him to fall backwards out of the wagon, striking on his head and shoulders, resulting in an injury to the vertebræ of the neck, from which paralysis of the lower body ensued. Physicians pronounce his case hopeless.

FATAL FALL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., June 28.—A runway or scaffold broke this afternoon in the third story of the new capitol, letting four men fall to the second floor below. Thomas Leilweskei, a Polander, was fatally injured, his back being broken. The other three were not seriously hurt.

POLITICAL.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 28.—The delegates to the Republican State Convention, which meets in Des Moines on the 30th inst., got off this evening. It is understood that the entire delegation will labor to procure the nomination of Austin Adams, of this city, for Supreme Judge, in place of Miller, while Larrabee, of Fayette, will undoubtedly be their choice for Governor. Late advices received from Jones County indicate that Russell is practically out of the race, and it is probable that his name will not come before the Convention as a candidate for Governor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 28.—Quite a number of politicians are here, including two candidates for Governor and three for Supreme Judge, all of whom will find themselves in Des Moines next Wednesday.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 28.—The Hon. Shepherd Leffler, nominee of the Liberal-Democratic party for Governor of Iowa, was tendered a complimentary serenade to-night, and he spoke forcibly and eloquently for about thirty minutes. He was greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience, and, as he warmed up, his remarks were frequently and loudly applauded. He promised to make a thorough canvass of the State, which was the signal for great cheering. A Young Men's Democratic Club is to be organized this week, and steps taken to commence active work at once.

CINCINNATI MUNICIPAL IRREGULARITIES.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—The Grand Jury to-day returned indictments against Thomas E. Snellbaker, present Chief of Police, formerly Secretary of the Water-Works; William Mark, city editor of the *Volksfreund*, ex-Collector of Water Rents; J. B. McCormick, ex-Collector of Water Rents; and Paul Reinlein, former Trustee of the Water-Works, now Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Longview Lunatic Asylum, for embezzlement of money belonging to the Water-Works, and H. A. Bowman, son of one of the present Trustees of the Water-Works, for grand larceny. These cases have all been brought to light by the investigation into the management of the Water-Works which has been in progress for some weeks past and now nearly completed.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 28.—In the Republican Convention here to-day, Chairman E. W. Keyes, Isaac Adams, C. R. Gill, and Andrew Sexton were elected delegates to the State Convention.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

Bridgeport is bound to have its sensation, regularly. It is a là Beecher-Tilton this time, but on a small scale. It is said, but upon what authority is not known, than an officer connected with the police station down there has been guilty of some acts which are not pleasing in the least to some other man, and have resulted in the discomfiture of said man and his family. No particulars are at hand concerning the matter, and, if there were, they would not be fit for the decent reader.

Eugene Mason, of No. 846 West Madison street, was thrown from his express-wagon at 8 o'clock last night, at the corner of Hoyne avenue and Lake street, by the horse becoming frightened, and seriously injured internally.

August Lang, who shot himself on account of his marriage troubles with "Handsome Berths," is improving, and there is a good prospect of his recovery.

THE WHISKY MEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 28.—Schlitz and Bergenthal, rectifiers, were held by United States Commissioner Bloodgood to take trial at the July term of the District Court at Oshkosh, for destroying books required to be kept by the Internal Revenue laws, in $2,000 bail each.

THE DETROIT TORNADO.

Destruction of a Large Number of Buildings.

Several Persons Killed, and Nearly Fifty Injured.

Storm-Damage in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Nebraska.

Detroit Free Press, June 28.

One of the most startling and terrible calamities known in the history of Detroit befell the city Sunday afternoon, resulting in a serious loss of life and the wounding of nearly fifty persons, besides tremendous destruction of property, the full extent of which no man can even approximately estimate at present.

THE DESTROYER

seemed to be a whirlwind which rose apparently near the southwestern limit of the city. It was first seen in that direction in the shape of a dark, smoky-looking spiral mass, shaped like an inverted tunnel of enormous dimensions, and whirling with inconceivable rapidity. Its forward movement was also very rapid in a course north of east, but it did not strike the earth until it reached the vicinity of Williams avenue and Ash street. There the first evidence of

ITS AWFUL POWER

was seen in upturned sidewalks and demolished outbuildings, but no dwellings seem to have been caught in that immediate neighborhood. It continued on its course across Maybury, Sullivan, and Humboldt avenues, Eighteenth, Seventeenth, Sixteenth, Fifteenth, Fourteenth, Thirteenth-and-a-half, and Thirteenth streets, crossing Grand River, a short distance north of which it again arose and passed on over the tops of buildings, disappearing at the intersection of Woodward avenue and the Holden Road.

THE GREATEST DESTRUCTION

was south of Grand River avenue, from and including Fourteenth street to Eighteenth, between Magnolia and Linden streets. Its track was perhaps 150 feet wide, and within that limit nothing could resist its tremendous force. Houses were taken up high in the air, shaken into fragments, and in many instances scattered over territory a mile in length. Indeed flying pieces of timber were seen whirling aloft and flying about fully 2 miles from the place where the work of demolition began. Where at one moment stood a row of substantial houses, the next witnessed a scene of devastation impossible to realize, with scarcely a vestige of the buildings in sight, so utterly were they swept off the face of the earth.

It is not difficult to conceive that such a remorseless monster carried

DEATH AND MUTILATION

on its wings. Everywhere were heard the cries of the wounded, whose bleeding and mutilated bodies were pitiful to look upon. Richard Bates, aged 11 years, was caught up and carried into the topmost branches of a tall elm which stood on the commons near his mother's house, at the corner of Fifteenth and Linden streets. His violent contact with the limbs tore the clothing from his person and he fell dead to the ground, a distance of fully 50 feet.

A little babe, 7 months old, the child of Carl Peca, who lived on Fourteenth street, was found dead in the street and taken to the house of William Haskett, No. 704 Sixteenth street, where it was laid out to await disposition by the Coroner. Its father and mother were both injured and removed to Harper Hospital.

Mrs. Van Duzen, a widow with two children, on Fifteenth street, had gone up town to visit her father, and when she returned her house was nowhere to be found. It had been carried at least 200 feet, torn to atoms, and scattered far and wide. The only recognizable portion of the building found was the front door.

Frederick Rademacher, who lives at 748 Sixteenth street, was sitting at home with his wife and two children, when he suddenly felt himself hurled through the air and saw the walls and timbers of his dwelling flying in every direction. He escaped with a slight scalp wound, but his wife was more seriously injured. The children were also considerably bruised, but their hurts are not dangerous. The shock to Mrs. Rademacher brought on premature labor, and she was removed to the house of Patrick Quinn, 729 Fifteenth street, and tenderly cared for by Mrs. Quinn and other neighbors who had escaped destruction. Mr. Quinn did not altogether escape either. Although none of his family were injured, the rear portion of his house was swept away, and his barn and fences were carried away beyond the possibility of recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Bates, the parents of the lad whose frightful death has already been recorded, and a younger son were badly wounded. They are lying at the house of Mr. Curtis, on Fifteenth street, where all that is possible is being done for their comfort.

The house of Martin Schneider, at the corner of Sixteenth and Linden streets, was totally destroyed, but both Mr. and Mrs. Schneider were miraculously saved by a cupboard, which protected them from the falling timbers. When they were rescued both were found to be quite unhurt.

Joseph Bully, of 712 Sixteenth street, was standing in a vacant lot adjoining his house when a portion of the roof was wrenched off and hurled to the ground, grazing him in its descent, and inflicting a bad wound on the side of his head.

Two vacant houses on Seventeenth street, near Linden, were demolished, and a third, adjoining, was partially torn down. The names of the owners could not be ascertained, but, as no person was injured there, it is not so important.

August Seaman, who lives on Twenty-third street, and his wife were visiting a friend on Fifteenth street, and were caught in the track of the destroyer. Seaman had a shocking wound extending from the forehead across the crown to the back of his head, his right arm is shattered, and his collar-bone is broken. Mrs. Seaman has a terrible cut under her left eye. Both were taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

Herman Milkie is also at St. Mary's, with two fractured arms and severe body bruises. He is conscious, but his condition is extremely critical. Up to 11 o'clock Sunday night he had not reacted, and it is considered more than probable that he will not long survive.

Many others were more or less injured; seven were taken to Harper Hospital, but a majority of them were cared for by friends and neighbors in different parts of the city, so it is not possible at the present writing to furnish a complete list of the victims. It is said that six or seven persons were killed, but the reporters of the *Free Press* were unable to verify the rumor. It is not unlikely that more than those here reported perished, but in the darkness and confusion not even their own families could in many cases furnish any information in regard to missing ones.

INCIDENT UPON INCIDENT

illustrating the peculiar action of this storm-cloud, whirlwind, or whatever it was, might be related if time and space were at command. Two horses were carried over a barn and flung to the earth dead, and numerous smaller domestic animals were made to perform some most astonishing gyrations. Houses on the outer edges of the track of the storm were punched full of holes by huge timbers that were whirled along end over end; shade and fruit trees were uprooted and carried a long distance; bricks from toppling chimneys rattled down and struck fleeing men and women, and through the roar of the storm came the most appalling shrieks.

Directly opposite Thirteenth street on Grand River avenue the house of Robert Murphy was "struck all of a heap," leaving little but the rear wall and the kitchen floor intact. Mr. Murphy and his family are in the country, and do not yet know of the disaster.

The house of Joseph Merritt, adjoining, also suffered in like manner, though not to quite so great an extent.

On the opposite side of the avenue a two-story brick block, owned by Seth Smith, Thomas Fletcher, and L. D. Sellick, was unroofed, and a frame barn 20 by 40 feet in the rear was blown clear over the brick.

MRS. GOODHUE'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

The two-story frame house on the north side of Grand River avenue, second house west of Twelfth street, was occupied by Mrs. Stringer, a widow lady, and Mrs. Goodhue, with four children. The building was owned by Raymond Webb, and was badly wrecked, the shingles being taken from the roof, windows carried away, and all lathing and plastering broken down. The inmates of the house, at the time of the storm, were at tea, and, hearing its approach, went to the door. Mrs. Goodhue comprehended the situation at a glance, and, directing her companions, the household crouched down in the corner of the dining-room before the base of a brick chimney where they remained until the danger was over, escaping unhurt, although pieces of lumber and furniture were flying promiscuously through the building. Mr. Goodue is a Swedenborgian minister, and is now at Clearfield, Pa. In the back yard the out-houses and fences were leveled to the ground, Mrs. Stringer losing a horse, one of a span she depended upon for support.

The next building in the path of the destroyer was the first house from Grand River avenue on the east side of Twelfth street, owned and occupied by Robert Finn, a plumber by occupation. The walls of the house are badly wrenched, floors ripped up, and roof carried away. There were no persons in the house at the time of the disaster.

The next house north of Mr. Finn's was occupied by Mrs. Perkins and two young ladies, who were at tea when the wind struck the house. Although the building was terribly twisted, none of the inmates received the slightest injury.

HENRY FORD'S PREDICAMENT.

The house on the corner of Twelfth and Brigham streets was occupied by Henry Ford, his wife, and five children. While at the supper-table a horrible hissing sound caused Mr. Ford to turn his head, when he saw, as he says, "an inky black cloud coming towards his house, the air being filled with the debris of buildings." Scarcely knowing what he did, he gathered his family about him, and started for the back door. He reached the door of the kitchen which opened into a woodshed just in time to see the shed lifted bodily away from the main building and dashed against his back fence, completely demolishing both structures. Standing there in amazement the family were still further affrighted by seeing the roof of their dwelling arise and sail away, followed by a wardrobe, articles of clothing, and household furniture, until the rooms were literally bare of everything movable. Strange to say, not one of Mr. Ford's family was injured. Mr. Ford is a carpenter and joiner, and in searching in a lot about 400 feet to the north found the roof of his house in pretty good condition.

The two houses next east were owned by a produce dealer named Tyler, and were seriously injured. One of them was a new house, unoccupied, while the other was occupied by Thomas Givenny and three ladies, who escaped uninjured. Both houses must be rebuilt to render them fit for tenants.

A MOTHER AND INFANT INJURED.

The first house west of Mr. Ford's, and sixth from Grand River avenue on Twelfth street, was owned and occupied by William Perkins, a produce dealer. Mr. Perkins was absent last evening, Mrs. Perkins and four small children, the youngest about three months old, being alone when the tornado passed over. Hearing the noise, and seeing the approaching cloud, Mrs. Perkins, with her youngest child in her arms and the others following, started out of the house to take refuge in a barn at the rear of the lot. When about twenty-five feet away from the house she was struck between the shoulders by a piece of timber flying through the air, knocking her to the ground and severely injuring her and the baby. At a late hour last night Mrs. Perkins was pronounced out of danger, but there were fears that her child would not recover. The barn to which Mrs. Perkins was fleeing was completely scattered to the winds, as were all of the stables and outbuildings in that immediate neighborhood. The house was comparatively uninjured, being the last building touched by the storm.

HOW THE CLOUD LIFTED.

A gentleman named Roberts, who lives on Twelfth street, just east of the path of the storm, says that the top of the cloud, when it struck Ford's house, was apparently about 100 feet above the ground, and rolling over much like coal smoke as it comes from the smoke-stack of a tug-boat. This cloud continued to roll and move on until, about 400 feet north of Ford's house, it struck a grove of trees and shot upward about 300 feet, assuming the shape and looking very much like a mammoth balloon, the air beneath being filled with flying boards, timbers, shingles, household furniture and poultry. Mr. Roberts watched the cloud. When over Eighth street, it changed its northerly course, going almost directly west about 600 feet, when it resumed its course to the north and disappeared from sight in the distance.

AT THE END OF THE PATH.

The Thomson Street School building is situated near the point where the destruction ceased, and is on the western edge of the tornado's trail. Four windows in the south side of the building were taken out completely. Otherwise the building is uninjured, even sheets of paper and books lying upon the desks inside, presenting the appearance of having been arranged by pupils and teachers on "the last day of school."

Charles Louys, a teamster, lives at No. 798 Twelfth street, and his barn is just opposite the extreme north end of the path of destruction. He had a piece of stove-pipe stored up-stairs in his barn, one end of which projected through a hole in the side of the barn. In that piece of pipe was discovered, tightly wedged, the body of a duck with its head cut off. The head was found upon the barn-floor by the side of the pipe.

The surface of the ground beneath the trees where the cloud lifted presented a terrible scene. Sticking into the ground at all angles were pieces of wood, from the size and shape of a shingle, to the doors, sections of roofs, and walls of houses. Piled promiscuously were trunks, kettles, stone-jars, and broken furniture. Curiously intermingled were the mangled bodies of chickens, ducks, geese, pigs, and innumerable small wild birds, while weirdly flaunting from the stripped and broken branches above, giving terrible life to the desolate picture below, made doubly desolate by the approaching shades of night, were fragments of clothing, bedding, and carpeting.

AT THE HOSPITALS.

Ten persons were carried to Harper and St. Mary's Hospital. Seven of these are at Harper, but except Charles Pica and his wife, the reporter who visited the Hospital Sunday night could not learn their names. They are a German woman about 70 years of age, a boy of 10, a German woman of 30, and two girls, aged 7 and 10 respectively.

The names and injuries of those at St. Mary's are given in a previous paragraph.

Charles Pica sustained a fracture of his ribs and numerous bruises about the body by being thrown against the walls of his house in his efforts to rescue his wife and baby, who were carried from the house through two doors and against a board fence.

Mrs. Pica sustained a double fracture of her right leg and dislocation of her left hip.

Owing to the precarious condition of the old lady who was injured, it was impossible last night to learn her name or any information relative to where she lived. One of her lower ribs is fractured, and she received a severe cut on one of her legs. The remaining lady, being in delicate health at the time of the disaster, although showing no marks of serious injury, remained insensible for a long time after being taken to the hospital, and is undoubtedly fatally injured. The children are all of German parentage, and were not able to give any information as to names or residences. They are not seriously injured, the girls being simply badly bruised, and without broken bones. Besides being bruised, the boy has a severe scalp wound.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 28.—The total list of serious injuries from the tornado foots up as follows: Three dangerously injured; twelve considerably so; many others slightly; about twenty-five houses blown down or so injured as not to be worth repairing, and nearly as many others more or less damaged. A special meeting of the Council was held this evening to relieve the wants of the sufferers, but no action was taken except to call a citizens' meeting for Wednesday.

STORM-DAMAGE ELSEWHERE.

AROUND LA CROSSE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LACROSSE, June 28.—Reports continue to come in from the surrounding country and interior towns in Wisconsin and Minnesota representing the late storm as extensively severe, giving fearful accounts of casualties, losses of life and property. In Fillmore County, Minn., every farmer in the Rush Creek Valley and on the ridges had buildings, fences, and crops damaged from $300 to $1,000. In many instances the crops were entirely washed out. A farmer named Hans Sargenson living near Peterson, Fillmore County, was killed by a falling building. At Jefferson, Vernon County, Wis., many dwellings, barns, out-buildings, etc., were entirely destroyed, and a number of people injured. A house owned by the Hon. William Frazier was torn to pieces, and two of his children killed. One of the children, a little girl, was blown 20 rods from the house, and not found till an hour after the storm. At the same city two farmers, names not ascertained, were drowned by the rushing waters, which came down upon them in a wall 12 feet high, as if formed from the bursting of a water-spout. The railroad bridge over Rush Creek, in Minnesota, has been repaired, and trains on the Southern Minnesota Railroad are again running regularly to-day.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 28.—Reports are coming in from various points in the country of the great storm Saturday night and Sunday. Great damage was done by wind and hail, houses being unroofed and blown down. One family was turned out in the blinding storm and compelled to travel the prairies with a 6-year-old babe all night. The Catholic Church at Palmyra was demolished. Several horses in Seward and a number of cows and other stock were destroyed. No lives were lost so far as heard, but a number of people were injured. The town of Sterling was nearly destroyed, six stores being demolished. The damage to the crops was not great.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 28.—A very destructive wind and rain storm visited this section of the country Saturday night and Sunday morning. The corn and wheat throughout the country were leveled to the ground. Seven houses in the city were unroofed, and the roof of the large flouring-mill of Hensley & Co. was blown completely off. Several bridges are reported washed away; fences, trees, and bulletin-boards were nowhere, and they were thrown promiscuously about. A house about 5 miles south of the city was blown down, and two of the inmates fatally injured. At Nortonville three houses were blown down, and a child aged 8 years instantly killed.

IOWA.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., June 28.—A terrible tornado passed over Woodbine, 40 miles east of this city, last night. A number of residences, business houses, and other buildings were blown down and demolished. Several head of stock were killed. The growing crops were all more or less injured. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company alone had 18 miles of fence blown down.

CROPS AND HOPPERS.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., June 28.—Senator Hitchcock, who has just returned from the tour of Gage, Saline, Lancaster, and Saunders Counties, reports that the injury to the crops by grasshoppers is much less than had been given out. The crop prospect in Saline and Gage, he says, is fine, and the reports from counties in that vicinity generally are more favorable. Ezra Willard, Chairman of the Relief Society, states that no aid is asked except from the Counties of Otoe, Nemaha, Richardson, Pawnee, Johnson, and part of Cass. These comprise the tier of counties east of those visited by Senator Hitchcock, and are situated in the southeastern quarter of the State, bordering on Kansas and the Missouri. They are among the oldest-settled, wealthiest, and most populous in the State, and constitute the best agricultural district in Nebraska. In these counties alone, it is reported, were grasshoppers hatched this season from the eggs deposited by the survivors of last year; and the damage to other counties has been but comparatively trivial, ranging from 2 to 5 and in some instances 10 per cent of the crop. The only aid asked has been in the way of seeds for replanting, of which Canada corn, buckwheat, turnip, Hungarian grass, and pumpkin seeds have been furnished by the Relief Society, and no further contributions will be solicited from other States except in the event of a return of the grasshoppers. Gen. Brisbin, U. S. A., who has just returned from an inspection of these counties, reports that, in Nemaha, except a small belt in the northwestern part of the county, nearly the entire growing crop has been destroyed. In Richardson County the ravages of the grasshoppers have been even worse, but, in Pawnee, Johnson, and Otoe Counties, half the crop has escaped. In Cass County, the damage, though considerable, has been less. He states that most of the farmers in the devastated counties are replanting, and he believes will succeed in raising fair crops. The region visited by the grasshoppers this season is not in area one-fourth that devastated by them last year, and, for the State generally, the crop prospects are reported good. The increased acreage, it is claimed, will almost, if not quite, compensate for the loss by the ravages of the 'hoppers in the counties named. Reports received here from the suffering districts are to the effect that the grasshoppers have taken flight westward and northwesterly, and farmers hope they are rid of them for this year.

AT THE SOUTH.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 28.—The Cotton Exchange crop report for June contains the following aggregate of 145 responses from West Tennessee, North Alabama, and Arkansas of the average date of June 12: Eighty-eight very favorable weather; 57 moderately favorable; 140 answer no planting of cotton since May 15—some replanting; 133 answer cotton stands fully satisfactory; 12 answer 8 per cent average as to them; 84 answer very good; 33, good and moderate condition; 138 free of grass and weeds, and well cultivated; 7 partially unclean and not thoroughly cultivated; 137, that the squares are forming freely; 8, not yet forming well. There are twelve reports of blooms, dating from the 18th to the 22d instant. We have only to report limited complaints of too cool weather at night throughout small portions of each department, and some little complaint of lice, dating from the 15th of May to about the 5th of June; but which the subsequent very favorable weather has, in almost every instance, remedied.

Eighty report very good condition of corn; 54 good condition; 7 moderate; 32 report corn backward and small, but healthy. All corn crops are reported as being well cultivated.

One hundred and seven report wheat crops harvested, 20 being harvested, 18 none, and 57 report protected from the weather; 70 report yet remaining shocked in the field; 17 report other small grain in promising condition; 32, unfavorable; 13, none raised; 67 report grass crop very favorable; 50, moderate condition; 10, bad; 18, none cultivated.

In regard to the morale of labor, the unanimous reply is that the laborers are working well, better than since the War, and better than ever.

KANSAS.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 25.—All Kansas, except one or two eastern counties, is jubilant over the prospect of crops. On every hand may be heard the husbandman's exultant voice, with only now and then a lamentation from the counties before mentioned. The yield of potatoes, corn, flax, rye, barley, and oats, will be immense; while we are to have more wheat than we have ever had grasshoppers, with no lack for anything but fruit. Eight million bushels of wheat we are sure to realize, with all which that implies, namely: an equal number of almighty dollars, and a season of general rejoicing throughout the State. I speak as one having authority; and, indeed I have. Newspapers and private letters tell this same glad story with equal gravity, and all tell with a confidence which came only as the grasshoppers went.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 28.—A heavy rain last night has almost entirely ruined the crop of oats in McLean County. In the eastern townships the army worm is doing considerable injury. So far the rain has caused work in the corn fields to go on slowly, but most farmers have been able to keep down the weeds. A few more days of rain, however, will cause incalculable damage.

The grasshoppers, whose arrival at Bloomington was noticed by THE TRIBUNE on Saturday, have disappeared. Evidently they were not of Western breed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 28.—The rain of last night and to-day has ruined large fields of corn lying in the lowlands almost entirely. The farmers are very despondent, and are predicting a very short crop of corn through Central Illinois, where it has rained most every day during the month of June.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 28.—Telegrams from points in Dakota, as far west as Fort Sully, and south of here about 30 miles, represent immense clouds of grasshoppers flying over and going in a northerly direction. It was also stated that none were alighting. The air here has been full of them at a great distance up, apparently moving west to north. Quite a number fell here, and were promptly captured and examined. Many of them were found to contain a white maggot inside the body, nearly half an inch in length, and about an eighth in thickness, and industriously at work destroying the 'hopper.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 28.—There were abundant rains through this section Saturday night and yesterday, with cool weather to-day, and the crops are looking well, and all seems propitious for them. In some places the rain was the heaviest in five years.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement need any one suffer with pain.

Radway's Ready Relief

IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure rich blood; increase of flesh and weight; clear skin and beautiful complexion secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing cures. So quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the blood, sweat, urine, and other fluids and juices of the system, the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, syphilis, consumption, glandular disease, ulcers in the throat, mouth, tumors, nodes in the glands and other parts of the system, sore eyes, strumorous discharges from the ears, and the worst forms of skin diseases, eruptions, fever sores, scald head, ringworm, salt rheum, erysipelas, acne, black spots, worms in the flesh, tumors, cancers in the womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, night sweats, loss of sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of modern chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood,—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure,—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, stoppage of water, incontinence of urine, Bright's disease, albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a prickling, burning sensation when passing water, and pain the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY: I have had ovarian tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent and one box of Radway's Pills and two bottles of your Ready Relief, and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

Price, $1 per bottle.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

From a prominent gentleman and resident of Cincinnati, O., for the past forty years well known to the newspaper publishers throughout the United States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11, 18[illegible].

DR. RADWAY—DEAR SIR: I am induced by a sense of duty to the suffering to make a brief statement of the working of your medicine on myself. For several years I had been affected with some trouble in the bladder and urinary organs which some twelve months ago culminated in a most terribly affecting disease, which the physicians all said was a prostatic stricture in the uretha, as also inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, and gave it as their opinion that my age—73 years—would prevent my ever getting radically cured. I had tried a number of physicians, and had taken a large quantity of medicine, both allopathic and homœopathic; but had got no relief. I had read of astonishing cures having been made by your remedies, and some four months ago read a notice in the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post* of a cure having been effected on a person who had long been suffering as I had been. I went right off and got some of each—your Sarsaparilla, Resolvent, Ready Relief, and Regulating Pills—and commenced taking them. In three days I was greatly relieved, and now feel as well as ever.

C. W. JAMES, Cincinnati, O.

DR. RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eruptions, Sinking or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.

Read "False and True,"

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

UNDER A CLOUD.

What the County Commissioners Think of Forsythe.

How They Go Around Showing Receipted Bills.

Holden Thinks it Nobody's Business if He Deals with Periolat.

What Kimberly's Friends Think of the Grand Jury.

The Vote that Elected Him.

The members of the Board of County Commissioners were not a little perturbed yesterday,—the few over the evidence against them before the Grand Jury, and the many over the moral indictment presented to the court Saturday against their agent, Warden Kimberly, and the possibility of developments against those of the Board who have so far escaped the fangs of the Grand Jury, and the rigor of the Forsythe-Periolat fight over public spoils. Periolat was also excited, and, lest he should lose the confidence, esteem, and future consideration of his equally abused peers, busied himself in pouring words of consolation into official ears. He was noticed, however, to avoid Commissioner Clough, for in his bosom rankled a feeling akin to hate for him, for he believed that that gentleman was at the bottom of the attack upon him and his goods by the Grand Jury, and that if he did not write the document he at least dictated it and gloated at its appearance and circulation. But to the others he was "child-like and bland," now reminding one that his books would tell no tales, and another that the past should bury its own dead, and keep secret its own history.

A reporter mingled with the excited mass of officials, listened to many doleful tales and regrets, and gathered here and there an item of information for the public palate. Those against whom Forsythe or his clerk swore were full of

EXCUSUS AND EXPLANATIONS,

and, singular to say, all were of the same import. They admitted that they had bought goods of Forsythe & Co. from time to time, but gave vent to the expression of deep indignation at the idea of the charges against them appearing on Forsythe's books as settled by being carried to the "profit and loss" account. Such as had paid Periolat, who were few in number, displayed their receipts, while the others, who had been so remiss as to allow their accounts to run from six to nine months, were full of wonderment that bills had never been sent them. Both classes, however, were united in the opinion that their votes in awarding contracts recently to Periolat was at the bottom of the whole trouble; and they were free to say that the dissolution of the firm of Forsythe & Co., by the withdrawal of Periolat, and the subsequent fate of Forsythe in seeking contracts, was a still further cause of the aspersions which it had been sought to cast upon their official character. Some of them were

INCLINED TO CENSURE PERIOLAT

in a measure for the unfortunate showing which had been made, especially such as claimed to have paid him their accounts and to hold receipts from him. They blamed him for not giving them due credit on the books, and such as honestly contended that they had paid him their bills in money expressed the opinion that the situation was decidedly mixed, and looked very much as if, while they suffered in reputation by the transaction, some one else had suffered in dollars and cents. Still another opinion was expressed, to the effect that Forsythe was seeking to make them pay unjust bills,

COMMISSIONER HERTING

even going so far as to say that he had seen the gentleman during the day and had asked him to bring suit to collect, to which he responded by expressing his unwillingness to make oath to the justice of his account. All were sure that Forsythe was fighting Periolat over their shoulders,—a thing they objected to, of course, but could not remedy. If the entire affair stimulates the members of the Board to reform their business habits, to pay their bills more promptly, and to be more careful of whom they buy, the public will be done a service which will be readily appreciated.

It was intimated in these columns that, after the members of the Board had finished their explanation of dealings with Forsythe & Co., prior to January last, that it would be in order for

CERTAIN OTHER MEMBERS

to explain in reference to their dealings with Periolat since that date, which it was rumored were of the same character as those with the old firm,—of the "profit and loss" order. Following this matter up, the reporter yesterday pounced upon several members. Commissioner Holden's face was radiant with smiles when tapped on the shoulder, but when the inquirer's business was made known he jerked back with "It's none of your business what dealings I have had with Periolat!" "But," continued the reporter, "you will not object to stating whether or not you have have had any dealings with Mr. Periolat?"

COMMISSIONER HOLDEN—

When I went to housekeeping in May I asked Periolat if he would sell me goods at the same rate he did the county. He said he would, and I gave him an order for everything I wanted.

Reporter—Then you have dealt with him, and have an account with him now?

Commissioner Holden—It is no one's business whether I owe him or not, and I will not say anything about it.

Reporter—You have no knowledge of that bill you run up being carried forward to his "profit and loss" account I suppose?

This was too much for the Commissioner, and he turned upon his heel indignantly and walked off muttering: "Now, you fellows are going into that, are you?"

Several other Commissioners were questioned upon the same subject with very much the same result. A few confessed to having had dealings at one time or another with Periolat, but none were inclined to talk upon the subject.

RELATIONS OF WARDEN KIMBERLY AND THE COUNTY BOARD.

The recommendation of the Grand Jury in the matter of Warden Kimberly was freely talked over by the members of the Board during the day. A discussion of his merits and demerits disclosed that he was not without warm friends and admirers, notwithstanding the finding of the Investigating Committee last fall, and the subsequent opinion of the Grand Jury. It appears that Kimberly first came to the notice of the County Board through the Hon. Carter H. Harrison. He was elected to the position he now holds, remained in for a year, and gave way to another. After a short rest from his duties he was again made Warden, his time expiring last December. It will be remembered that upon Mr. Holden's coming into the Board he commenced a war upon Kemberly, and succeeded in having

AN INVESTIGATION OF HIS OFFICIAL CONDUCT.

The examination more than sustained the charges made against him, and a report was made to the Board condemnatory of his management and reflecting upon his integrity. This, however, was not enough to satisfy certain of his friends, and another investigation followed, which only added to the reflections upon him and contributed to satisfy the public that he ought to vacate his office. Notwithstanding all this, and with no attempt to controvert anything that had been alleged, on the 14th of January he was re-elected Warden and entered upon his third term.

THE VOTE

by which he was elected was by ballot, those voting for him being evidently ashamed of their action. At the time great indignation was manifested at the result by the more honorable members of the Board, in which the public shared to such an extent that a suspicion was had and expressed that unfair means had been resorted to. From what could be learned yesterday the vote by which he was elected was as follows:

Yeas—Lonergan, Crawford, Russell, Herting, Conly, Carroll, Johnson, McCaffrey, Schmidt—9.
Nays—Busse, Clough, Jones, Holden—4.
Not Voting—Burdick—1.

Those who were his friends then are his friends now. In voting and working for him then they had nothing to say in his favor except that he was as good a man as his predecessor; in being friendly to him now they have even less to say. Some of them say that the Grand Jury has acted in a more cowardly fashion if he is guilty of what is alleged, by failing to indict him, than they did by electing him by ballot. They are not inclined to desert him, and, were it not that their getting $5 a day in the future depends largely upon their action in the matter, the most of those who voted for him in January would again vote for him to-morrow, in the face of the evidence accumulated against him, and would yesterday have shown their hands if a contest had been made on the motion to refer the Grand Jury's recommendation to the Committee on Public Charities in the County Board. Among his warmest friends may be said to be Messrs. Johnson, Crawford, McCaffrey, and Russell. One of these is ready to oppose even an investigation of the charges.

Those who voted against him in January are still his opponents. They have no enmity for him, but say that he is not nor has he been a faithful officer.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC CHARITIES,

to whom the charges against Kimberly have been referred, is composed of Messrs. Holden, Conly, Herting, Lonergan, and McCaffrey. The four last-named are inclined to excuse his conduct in one way or another, without compromising themselves, while the former will do his utmost to bring to light all the shadows of the case, and to expose everything in connection with his Wardenship. The Committee has agreed upon an investigation, but, as usual in such cases, the work will devolve upon one or two men, and be remarkable for its slow progress. The investigation, it is rumored, will develop something besides his alleged unwarranted interest with contracts. It is alleged that his moral as well as official character will be sifted, and that in such an event the disclosures will show many acts of his in connection with the Hospital, which, for the sake of common decency and public morality, one would prefer could not be proven. The investigation will be commenced in a few days.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

The Hospital Turned into a Boarding-House.

Kimberly's Case Referred—The Humane Society.

A regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Burdick in the chair, and a full Board present.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

A communication from Dr. Hotz was read. In it he said he wished to invite the attention of the Board to some grave irregularities in the management of the County Hospital. The Warden there had turned it into a boarding-house. At least during the last five weeks he had been boarding there a number of men who did not wish to be treated as patients in the hospital; they lived there, but went down town for medical treatment. The Warden had repeatedly been requested by the attending physician to discharge those persons, but he had refused unless he had an order to do so from the County Board, assuming the right to give any eye-patient in the hospital the permission to go down town for treatment, and to eat and sleep in the hospital. The result of this practice, of course, was the complete disorganization of the eye-department, and the discipline of the hospital was badly shaken.

Commissioner McCaffrey moved that the communication be placed on file. He said that he did not know much of the merits of the case, but knew that Dr. Hotz had turned people out of the hospital because they had received medical attention from other physicians. He thought patients could be more rapidly cured by other doctors than Hotz, and that, in fact, the county was keeping a boarding-house for that physician's benefit.

Commissioner Jones said he did not think the hospital was being used as a boarding-house. He had been told by Dr. Hotz that patients were receiving outside medical attention, but he thought it was not being done to any extent.

Commissioner Clough said he had supposed that they had a good faculty at the hospital. They were, as far as he knew, gentlemen of skill and ability. But it was seen that patients had chosen to ignore the treatment there, and had gone away to be doctored elsewhere. They were now back again, simply boarding at the county's expense. He moved the report be referred to the Committee on Hospitals. This motion was concurred in.

KIMBERLY.

A communication from the Clerk of the Criminal Court, referring to the Board the findings of the late Grand Jury in reference to Warden Kimberly and Clement T. Periolat, which have already been published in THE TRIBUNE, was received and read, as were also the findings.

Commissioner Schmitz moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Public Charities. Carried.

SHORTHAND REPORTERS.

A communication was read from Attorney Rountree, asking that he be allowed the services of a shorthand reporter during the tax cases. Commissioner Johnson moved that the attorney be permitted to engage a shorthand writer. He stated in support thereof that there was so much work accruing from appeal cases in the Supreme Court that one would be required.

Commissioner Clough asked as to the expense of such an assistant, and finally moved that his services be limited to a certain time, and that the wages be fixed at a rate not to exceed $10 a day. After some further talk in reference to salaries of shorthand writers, the application was granted.

A communication from Samuel I. Pope & Co., protesting against letting the contract for supplying the heating and laundry apparatus for the Insane Asylum, as they were the lowest bidders, was read and referred to the Committee on Poor-House and Paupers.

A large batch of miscellaneous bills were read and referred to the appropriate committees.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Committee on Finance reported that the semi-annual report of H. B. Miller, County Treasurer, had been examined and found correct.

The Committee on Hospitals reported in favor of the payment of the hospital pay-rolls for June, amounting to $717, as they had been examined and found correct. The report was concurred in, and the bills ordered paid.

Commissioner Johnson offered a resolution instructing the County Attorney to report as to whether Commissioners on county business should be exempt from toll rates. The toll-gate on the Poor-House road has been a vexatious obstacle to the Commissioners who make frequent trips thither on "public business." The resolution was concurred in.

Commissioner Holden submitted a resolution asking for the appropriation of $2,000 to the Illinois Humane Society. He stated that a similar appropriation had been made in 1874, and that as the Society was doing much good it deserved another this year. Referred to the Committee on Public Service.

Adjourned till Thursday.

A Niagara Mystery.

Suspension Bridge (N. Y.) Journal.

A few days ago a party descended the river bank on the Canada side on a fishing excursion. Their descent was nearly opposite the toll-gate, at what is called "the Indian path." Near the bottom of the long descent was found the following inscription, written on the face of a smooth rock, evidently with a stone:

I ran away from home. I write this here so you would not run away. Now I am going to drown myself. I must die. I was born in Chicago Dec. 3, 1859. My folks live in New Buffalo, Mich.; write to them if you please. Write to the address of Peter Reich, New Buffalo. May 28, 1875.

There was more writing than this on the rock, traced evidently by the same hand, but this is the principal inscription. Mr. Dunham, one of the party, wrote to the address above indicated, and received the following letter:

NEW BUFFALO, Mich., June 7, 1875.—MR. DUNHAM: I received yours with grief. It is my boy by his writing. Do you know whether or not any dead body has been found, or any sign of him, or any news of such a boy in town? If you hear anything at the coroner's office of holding any inquest on such a body, please let me know about it. Ask some folks if they did not hear from him. If you can only hear a word of him if he did it or not. Yours truly, PETER REICH.

No trace of the boy has been found in this side of the river, nor has the finding of any body, of the probable description his would bear, been reported to us. We await further developments.

The Fox and the Stork.

A fox, one day, invited a stork to dinner, but provided for the entertainment only the first course, soup. This being a shallow dish, of course the fox lapped up readily, but the stork, by means of his long bill, was unable to gain a mouthful. "You do not seem fond of soup," said the fox, concealing a smile in his napkin. "Now it is one of my greatest weaknesses." "You certainly seem to project yourself outside of a large quantity," said the stork, rising with some dignity, and examining his watch with considerable empressement; "but I have an appointment at 8 o'clock, which I had forgotten. I must ask to be excused. Au revoir. By the way, dine with me, to-morrow." The fox assented, arrived at the appointed time, but found, as he fully expected, nothing on the table but a single long-necked bottle, containing olives, which the stork was complacently extracting by the aid of his long bill. "Why, you do not seem to eat anything," said the stork, with great naivete, when he had finished the bottle. "No," said the fox, significantly, "I am waiting for the second course." "What is that?" asked the stork, blandly. "Stork, stuffed with olives," shrieked the fox, in a very pronounced manner, and instantly dispatched him. Moral—True hospitality obliges the host to sacrifice himself for his guests.—*"The Improved Æsop, by Bret Harte."*

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

How the Great Principle was Violated on Fay Street.

Ejectment of Mrs. Dolatoski and Her Offspring.

Her Resistance to the Minions of the Law.

The squatters on the Fay street patch have finally succumbed to the minions of the law, and the rightful owners now hold possession of the disputed territory. The curtain went down on the last act of the drama yesterday afternoon, the final tableau exhibiting two razed shanties, a cloud of dust and ancient cobwebs, the household effects of one family, and a motley crowd of "patchers," a lawyer, a constable, six men with axes, and a TRIBUNE representative.

Two o'clock was the hour announced for the opening scene, but the patch was invaded by but one emissary of the press at that hour, and he was viewed curiously by a few old women. Three o'clock brought Constable O'Brien and Attorney Hertig, and the former, armed with a writ of restitution, issued out of Justice Meech's court, proceeded to enforce the rights of Mrs. Thomasetta Skinner, the plaintiff, for whom Mr. Hertig acts.

THE TRACT OF LAND

which has been so long a bone of contention is situated on both sides of Fay street, a little, low, dirty, unsewered thoroughfare in the Fifteenth Ward, and bounded by Milwaukee avenue on the south, Pratt street on the north, and Green and Peoria streets on the east and west, respectively. Its shape is like a badly-made pothook, and its length equal to about two blocks. There are about a hundred little shanties upon the tract, and they are built zig-zag, and without regard to sidewalk and lot lines. The dwellers on the land are mostly Prussian Poles, with a small sprinkling of Germans and Irish. The families are large, averaging about six "kinder" to each.

THE INHABITANTS

of that select and exclusive district were not aware of the intentions of the enemy yesterday, and it was not until active hostilities commenced that they assembled in force. It was a few minutes after 3 when O'Brien served the writs. He had two, one addressed to Franz Dolatoski and another to Stephen Martinkoski, both men natives of the fair land of Poland. Neither were at home, particularly the last named, who had moved out Saturday and left a small piece of paper in one of the windows of his late shanty, on which was inscribed: "Tis Hoss for Sol at 126 Kornel str." Dolatoski's wife, a spare woman, with six small children about her, was the representative of shanty No. 35 Fay street, Martinkoski's being skewed a little to the rear. Mrs. Dolatoski could not talk good English, and Hertig gave her to understand in German what she might expect unless she ejected herself forthwith; he had come there with six men and as many axes and one big sledge-hammer and a Constable to raze those two shanties in behalf of his client, and in pursuance of an order from the proper court; he had given three weeks' notice, and had repeatedly warned them not to remain longer than yesterday, and as Mr. Dolatoski had not complied with his order he must take the consequences,—finding himself

WITHOUT A ROOF TO COVER HIS HEAD

and no place to call home when he returned from his labors in a distant lumber-yard. Mrs. D. evidently did not think the lawyer was going to take summary measures until the men began to tear down the vacant shanty. Then she woke up to a sense of her situation, and began to realize that her fireside was about to be invaded. She arose in arms shortly afterward.

A half-dozen stout men began

THE WORK OF DESTRUCTION

in a moment after their arrival, under O'Brien's instructions. They took out the half-decayed window-sashes, tore down the doors, and began to knock the boards off the sides, back, and front of the building. This speedily brought out the patch army, and two sick men, ten old women, and a dozen grown-up girls and about as many boys of a like age, and fully fifty children, from the toddling infant to the youth of 16, came climbing over fences, emerging from adjoining houses, and, in fact, flocking from all points of the compass to inquire the cause of the unusual scene. They quickly learned, and, ere the men had left but a bare skeleton of the shanty, some of the boys were giving a hand in the work, and making merry over the excitement. It took about twenty minutes to tear the old structure down, and, when the last supports were knocked from under it, it fell with a crash and a cloud of dust, and a yell from the crowd greeted its fall.

While the work of razing was going on, Hertig, who did his unpleasant duty as gently as possible, betook himself into the domicile of

MRS. DOLATOSKI,

which consisted of two rooms, much neater than are usually seen in similar structures. The walls of the front room were rough, but a clean coat of whitewash made them bright, while a row of about ten or twelve little pictures, representing the Savior and saints and the Virgin Mary, adorned them. There were two beds in the apartment, and upon one a little 8-year-old girl, apparently quite ill, was lying. A nice, bright cooking stove and the usual household utensils occupied the kitchen. The builder of the structure had placed the front to the more pretentious Milwaukee avenue, as if not deigning to put it toward the puny Fay street. The architecture was of the steep, gable-roof style, one chimney being set up on stilts, outside of the house.

Mrs. Dolatoski begged Hertig hard to wait until her husband returned in the evening, but the lawyer said he could not; he must act at once—fair warning had been given. The woman pointed to her sick child, and Hertig, after learning that she could be moved with safety, promised to see her placed in a good shelter if the mother and friends did not provide her with one. A bevy of Polish women, neighbors of Mrs. Dolatoski, assembled and put some queer and pertinent inquiries to Hertig. They all seemed to entertain the firm belief that the Almighty Ruler would interfere in some providential manner before the stalwart men commenced the work of destruction. One old lady appealed in pitiful tones. She wanted to know if Hertig expected to go to Heaven after such an act, if he had a heart in him, and why he could not wait a day or so longer. Then a doleful chorus in the German and Polish languages went up from half a dozen female mouths. While the talk was going on the laborers came in and were set to work immediately under O'Brien's directions. Their approach was the signal for Mrs. Dolatoski's ire to rise, and she

AROSE IN HER MIGHT,

and smote one of the Philistines as he entered the rear door. She scratched, bit, and kicked at him, but she did not swear, being too good a Catholic for that. Next she seized an ax, and went at the man with it in a vicious manner. But he was powerful of muscle, and he seized her arm in time to prevent his skull from being broken, and disarmed her. She quieted down afterwards, and passively submitted the ejectment. All the effects were removed by the men and boys in a few minutes, and then the axes were applied to razing the shanty, all these handy weapons having been carefully guarded, lest Mrs. Dolatoski should get hold of one and lay it violently on some besieger's head. Shanty No. 2 went like chaff before a hurricane, and there was soon only a mass of old, weather-beaten boards, shingles, and plaster piled upon the site. The furniture and effects of the ejected family were scattered about a vacant spot on the patch, and a crowd of motherly and neighborly females were commiserating with the unfortunate woman and storming Hertig with some choice sentiments respecting his future heavenly prospects and his acquaintance with Mephistopheles and his angels. To some of the more forward questioners he replied pertinently and pointedly regarding his duties in the premises, and referred to the warnings he had repeatedly given. The homeless children were taken into neighboring houses, and by evening the effects were stored away preparatory to removal to another tenement. Mr. Dolatoski is not so strong-minded as his better half. Although he was very angry when he came to the place where his late abode was located, he cooled down and submitted to the inevitable.

After the houses had been pulled down, the Constable, the lawyer, and the laborers, went away.

MRS. SKINNER

owns eleven lots on the Fay street patch, and inherited them from her father, the late Judge Hanna, of Fort Wayne, Ind. The lady is the wife of a Wall street banker, and lives in New York. The latter proposes to improve the property, which is valued at about $15,000, by putting up substantial buildings and sewering and grading the street. Fifteen of the squatters have been settled with amicably. They have agreed to pay rent in some cases, and will remain subject to thirty days' notice from the landlord in the event of building or sale. Other have notice to quit their shanties on the 1st of next month or suffer summary ejectment. These have all promised to abide by the notification. A few have already left, among them John McDonald, who made determined resistance last May, when Deputy-Sheriff Korn was sent to eject him and some of his neighbors. He was up for contempt before the Circuit Court, and, after leaving his premises, Mr. Hertig says he learned he had sold the shanty to a poor washerwoman, who now occupies it under condition to move at a stated time. The attorney says he is liable to punishment under the law for this act, the improvements upon land squatted upon reverting to the original owner, the trespasser having no right to remove them unless by consent.

The lot upon which the ejected tenants occupied shanties is numbered 28 on the maps, and is in Phillips' and Fay's Addition. Other lots on the patch upon which are squatters—some of whom have been there for eighteen years and are well-to-do—are owned by Robert A. McConnell, Eliza Hayden, and J. T. Hanna, all of Fort Wayne.

NO. 31 FAY STREET

was, until recently, occupied by Andrew Sanbe, a Norwegian, and after his removal it was set on fire. There was an insurance in the Humboldt Company of $800 on the structure, which is not worth more than $200. The fire was extinguished, and the policy cancelled immediately after the condition of affairs in the patch was made known to the agent.

There are a few Bridewell birds resident on the patch when not under Felton's care, and these have been notified to remove without delay. They have signified their readiness so to do. Therefore it is not likely that any further trouble will ensue in regard to the landlord's title to the Fay street property.

The Inventor of the Wheelbarrow.

It takes a great man to do a [illegible] thing sometimes.

Who do you thing invented that very simple thing called a wheelbarrow? Why, no less a man than Leonardo de Vinci.

And who was he?

He was a musician, poet, painter, architect, sculptor, physiologist, engineer, natural historian, botanist, and inventor, all in one. He wasn't a "Jack at all trades and master of none," either. He was a real master of many arts, and a practical worker besides.

When did he live?

Somewhere about the time that Columbus discovered America.

And where was he born?

In the beautiful city of Florence, in Italy.

Perhaps some of you may feel a little better acquainted with him when I tell you that it was Leonardo de Vinci, who painted one of the grandest pictures in the world,—"The Last Supper,"—a picture that has been copied many times, and engraved in several styles, so that almost every one has an idea of the arrangement and position at the table of the figures of Our Lord and his disciples; though I am told that, without seeing the painting itself, no one can form a notion of how grand and beautiful it is.

And only to think of the thousands of poor, hardworking Americans who really own, in their wheelbarrow, an original "work" of Leonardo de Vinci!—*From "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," St. Nicholas for July.*

Just 200 years ago Gov. Berkeley, of Virginia, said, "I thank God we have no free schools and no printing-presses, and I hope we shall not have any for a hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience, and heresy, and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them and libeled Governments. God help us from both!"

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON THE 28TH INST., A HORSE AND buggy. The owner may have the same by proving property and paying expenses. H. LAURELL, 501 Larrabee-st.

LOST—A HEAVY GOLD WATCH-CHAIN. THE finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to ALEX. HENDERSON, 173 Randolph-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, ON WEST Lake or Leavitt-sts., a pocketbook containing between $30 and $40, street-car ticket, and watch-key. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to 298 West Harrison-st., city.

LOST—$5 REWARD—(WHICH IS VALUE OF THE pin, which was advertised for in Sunday's Tribune). Return to this office. HARRY WIENKER.

LOST—OR STOLEN—MONDAY AFTERNOON, ON Wabash-av. or in the State-st. cars, a red Russia leather pocket-book. The finder may retain the money, but is earnestly requested to send the pocket-book with its other contents to the Central National Bank, No. 164 Washington-st.

LOST—AT BRIGHTON, SUNDAY EVENING, A bay mare 8 years old, one white hind foot, sore on inside of both hind legs. Address H. P. FULTON, 129 Dearborn-st.

LOST—OR STOLEN—FROM THE ALLEY IN REAR of 46 South Green-st., my dark brown horse, medium size, 10 to 12 years old. GANELLE BARGOTTI.

LOST—ON TUESDAY LAST, BETWEEN THIRTY-second-st. and South Park, a lady's striped shawl. Will the finder return the same to 368 Forrest-av., and receive pay for trouble?

LOST—BETWEEN CARPENTER AND WOOD-STS., a gold ball ear-ring. The finder will receive a reward by leaving the same at 569 West Washington-st., or 59 West Randolph-st.

LOST—A CORAL PIN. THE FINDER WILL RECEIVE a suitable reward by returning the same to Room 1, No. 248 Halsted-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING, BETWEEN THE Chicago & Alton and Michigan Southern depots, a bunch of keys marked "C. T. Smith, 531 North Main-st., St. Louis." The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to Commercial Hotel.

STOLEN — FROM MY PASTURE AT MORGAN Park, on Thursday night, June 24, a large, dark bay horse; black legs, mane and tail; left hind foot white to fetter-lock; right hind foot white around hoof; knee sprung. A liberal reward will be paid for horse or thief. C. H. BECKWITH, 2 East Monroe-st.

$5 REWARD—LOST—LADY'S GOLD BRACELET, in the Randolph-st. cars or going from Lake-st. to 22½ Walnut-st. Return to 1079 State-st.

$25 REWARD—IF THE PARTY WHO TOOK A set of mink furs from 807 West Monroe-st., Sunday night, will return them they will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

$100 REWARD—FOR BUGGY AND HARNESS taken from Wabash-av. on the night of June 12. New side-bar buggy, made by Harvey & Wallace, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Brewster patent, painted black, and trimmed with blue cloth. New harness, nickel plated, single strap, reins one-half russett. Palmer-House stable, 224, 226, and 228 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—FOR SALE—A dry goods store in a live, growing town. Good country around. Good stand. Good room. Rent reasonable. Good trade established. Good, clean stock of goods; will invoice at the end of the present season about $10,000 to $12,000. For further information and references address J. McKEE, Marshalltown, Ia.

A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND BUSINESS FOR sale. Price $200. Address C 63, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT-MARKET, DOING A GOOD business, for sale. A good chance for the right man. Reason given for selling out. Address or apply at 148 West Twelfth-st. P. M. D.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN A SPLENDID LOCATION, 40 miles from Chicago. Must sell at once, as I have other business to attend to. Will give easy terms; half cash, balance secured paper. Stock will invoice about $1,200. This is a splendid chance for a good druggist, and it will pay such a one to come and see us. A. Y. ACKLAND, Crystal Lake, Ill.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, OR HALF INTEREST; one of the best locations; cheap for cash. Address R 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL, FURNISHED COMPLETE, IN thriving town west of Mississippi River. MANN & CONGDON, Room 11, 109 Dearborn-st.

OWNERS OF WILD OR IMPROVED LAND, WHO desire to exchange for stocks of goods, address with stamp, L. P. SWIFT & SON, 150 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

PAPER MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXchange. A new and valuable paper-mill, including land, dwelling-houses, water-power, steam engine, rotary boiler, double cylinder machine, etc., all complete and now running. For particulars address Post-Office Box 653, Baltimore, Md.

SPLENDID BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—A FIRST-class dry-goods store for sale, doing a business of $100,000 per annum. Death of one partner reason for selling. Address H. P. HUBBARD, Post-Office Box 231, New Haven, Conn.

SALOON WITH GOOD CUSTOM AND IN GOOD location, with billiard and pool table, for sale cheap for cash. JOS. VOGT, 41 East Chicago-av.

SALOON, STOCK, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE AT 605 South State-st.

TO CAPITALISTS—A ONE-HALF INTEREST IN AN invention of immense importance in this country and Europe. For particulars address J 100, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—2 HOUSES AND 4 LOTS IN Watseka, Ill., secured notes for improved property; will assume incumbrance. J. M. SECRIST, 130 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A CHOICE ACRE TRACT AT Park Ridge, near depot, hotel, and churches; all subdivided and ready to put into the market at once; lots 171 feet deep. This beautiful property will be sold at a bargain, for a few days. Will take good farming lands. Call 11 to 1. KIRK B. NEWELL, Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE AVENUE LOTS, SOUTH Side, for building material, in amount $3,000 to $10,000. Address F 52, Tribune office; will receive prompt attention.

TO EXCHANGE—$30,000 OF FINE DIAMONDS for Chicago real estate. Address, stating location and price of property, DIAMONDS, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—20 ACRES NEAR WASHINGTON Heights, near depot and car-shops of C., D. & V. Railroad. Good chance for subdivision. Will exchange for clear house and lot and some cash. Apply to E. S. DREYER, 72 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE — FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE property near Lincoln Park, worth $100,000; also Lake Shore property worth $50,000, for property unincumbered in Chicago or Illinois. F. C. TAYLOR, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—THREE GOOD HOUSES ON West and North Sides for farm near New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, or other property. Address owner, L 61, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A NEW WILSON SEWING-MACHINE, ALL ATtachments; cost $80; to be sold for $45. 225 Bushnell-st., South Side.

SINGER OFFICE 263 WEST MADISON-ST., CORner Green-st. Machines sold on monthly payments and rented. A. J. MELCHERT, agent.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINE, BOILER, AND CONNECTION, shafting, pulleys and hangers, with frame building 36x100, on leased ground. L. HUCHBERGER, 177 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—FLAX MACHINERY, 1 SET OF brakes and a teaser, cheap. 244 Illinois-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TEN IMPROVED FARMS SITUATED 100 miles south of Chicago, on the Illinois Central Railroad, and near Lafayette & Bloomington Railroad; also 1,500 acres improved and unimproved lands in Champaign and Vermilion Counties. All the above lands are the best of corn lands, with an abundance of stock-water, and near railroads. Address for lists of lands and prices, JAMES MIX, Kankakee, Ill.

FOR SALE—STORE AND LOT 738 WEST MADISON-st., corner Lincoln; also the northeast corner of Leavitt and Van Buren-st., first-class brick house, grounds 100 feet front, handsomely laid out with shrubbery, flowers, etc.; also 101 Warren-av. The above will be sold on reasonable terms by the owner. 342 South Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—ON TERMS EQUAL TO RENT, A NEW 7-room house, with lot, for $2,500; only 5 blocks east of Central Park. Inquire on the premises or at office, Room 9, 146 East Madison-st. H. O. STONE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LOT NEAR UNION Park. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Address J 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—48X165 CORNER INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-fourth-st., the cheapest corner north of Thirty-fifth-st. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OR TWO LOTS ON PRAIRIE-av. at Thirty-fourth-st.; no payment down, and money loaned to build. D. GOODMAN, Room 2, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR UNIMproved clear lot, my equity of $4,000 in a 3-story and cellar brick house, 11 rooms, hot and cold water on every floor; iron cornice and stone steps and trimmings; 12-inch walls; east front, with lot 22x135 to 16-foot alley. Address K 62, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$2,500—LOT 44X130 TO ALLEY, ON Vernon-av., just south of Thirty-fifth-st. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000—11-ROOM NEW BRICK DWELLing and lot on Harrison-st., 100 feet west of Campbell-av. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THE THREE-STORY and basement marble front house No. 29 Twenty-fifth-st., with brick barn, all modern improvements, splendid location. The property is unincumbered and will be sold very cheap for cash. C. H. & J. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—IN THE BEAUTIful suburb of Highland Park, 23 miles north of Chicago (9 trains daily each way) a tract of 1 acre (5 lots), with a substantial brick house, 2 blocks from depot. This property will be sold as a whole, or in separate lots. Terms very favorable. Inquire of C. R. FIELD & CO., 69 Washington-st., or E. P. HARRIS, Highland Park.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Park Ridge; $15 down and $5 a month until paid; one block from depot; property shown free. Cheapest property in market. Also Glencoe lots at same terms and prices. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FRAME HOUSES, ABOUT finished, with 50 or 100 feet of ground each, on monthly payments, at Crawford, on C., B. & Q. R. R. (adjoining city limits.) CRAWFORD BROS., 80 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT HINSDALE—Houses and lots at prices and terms to suit anybody. The finest property and best bargains of any suburb of Chicago. S. B. BOWLES, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 4 NEW HOUSES IN Glencoe at cost: terms easy. MORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—LOTS marked down to $150 each; payable $10 cash, $5 per month. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$75—I HAVE TWO GOOD LOTS AT Desplaines, 25x186 feet, that I will close out for $75. They are worth from $150 to $200. S. W. SEA & CO., 108 Fifth-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LANDS—PARTIES DESIRing to enter selected timber lands at Government price, can hear of something to their advantage by addressing P. O. Box 173, Chicago, or G. P. CUMMINGS, Marquette, Mich.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GRIFFIN & LEWIS, Room 9 Major Block, corner of LaSalle and Madison-sts., have a large number of improved farms, also unimproved lands in Central Illinois and Iowa, to sell at low prices and on easy terms of payment, or to exchange.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK residence, 20 to 25 feet wide, south of Eighteenth-st. and east of State, worth from $6,000 to $10,000; will pay in choice clear property and cash. A. B. WILCOX, Room 5, 132 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—GOOD TRACT OF SUBURBAN LAND already subdivided; will pay in improved property, secured notes, and $2,000 to $3,000 cash. J. M. SECRIST, 130 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NEW, HANDSOME OCTAGON STONE fronts and brick dwellings, West Side; first-class neighborhood; cheap to good tenants. S. S. HAYES, 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—3-STORY MARBLE FRONT, NEW house, northwest corner Ashland-av. and Jackson-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AND LOT ON WEST Erie-st., near Robey, or will sell on easy monthly payments. ARZA CRANE, 48 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HAVE THREE GOOD HOUSES ON West and North Sides; will rent low to good tenants; complete order. Call at 2 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING 414 WEST MADISON-ST., 10 rooms in good order. W. WALLER, Room 11, 41 Clark-st.

TO RENT—UNTIL NOV. 13, A FURNISHED house on the West Side, three blocks east of Union Park. Terms will be made reasonable. Address at once, Q 23, Tribune office.

Suburban.

TO RENT—5-ROOM COTTAGE AT WASHINGTON Heights, near main depot; good society; $10 per month. Inquire at the drug store.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS PLEASANTLY LOCATED, at 213 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY AT 234 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—303 EAST INDIANA-ST., NEAR RUSH-st.—Back parlor, with or without library-room attached, unfurnished; private family. References required.

TO RENT—SIX DWELLING ROOMS WITH GAS, water, and sewer, near public school and cars. Inquire 925 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite; cheap. 155 and 157 East Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 50.

TO RENT—COMFORTABLE AND FINELY-FURnished rooms, in best location in the city, by day, week, or month. Room 18, No. 71 Monroe-st., near State.

TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, NO. 89 West Jackson-st. Inquire at No. 169 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, 164 and 166 East Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS; best location in the city, and lowest rents. 161 South Clark-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—STORES. OFFICES. &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—ON WEST MADISON-ST., CORNER OF Lincoln, two first-class stores and basements. Inquire of JOHN SUTTON, No. 737 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE IN THE NEW COMMISSION Market, No. 204 Jackson-st. Apply 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—STORE WITH OR WITHOUT TENEment for Lincoln School books, candies, and Yankee notions opposite school-house, 818 Larrabee-st.

TO RENT—ONE-FOURTH STORE AND STOCK for sale; the oldest and best cigar stand in Chicago; low rent. Apply at 118 East Randolph-st., three doors from Clark, near Sherman House.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—DOCK, 150 FEET FRONT, ON SOUTH Branch near Polk-st.; in good order. C. H. & G. C. WALKER, Room 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—COAL-YARD, CENTRALLY LOCATED, with good railroad connections; rent low to good party. C. H. & G. C. WALKER, Room 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—LARGE LOFTS AND TWO ROOMS, 63 South Canal-st., 23x80 with steam power, very cheap. DAVISON & WELCH, 143 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, A furnished room in private family, North Side, south of Huron and east of Clark. V 94, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

299 WARREN-AV.—A SINGLE ROOM AND good board, $6; good house and neighborhood; would take parlor organ for board; bathroom, etc.

South Side.

87 AND 89 CLARK-ST.—BOARD FOR LADIES OR gentlemen, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano.

178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE THE PALMER House—Desirable rooms, with board; day-boarders also accommodated.

374 SOUTH STATE-ST.—GOOD BOARD FOR ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano and bath; day board, $4.

470 WABASH-AV.—BOARD, WITH ROOMS; also day-board.

BOARDERS WANTED AT GIRLS' HOME; BOARD $3.50 and $4 per week; transients also. Free female employment office attached. 416 Wabash av.

North Side.

244 INDIANA-ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM suitable for two gents or gentleman and wife, with board. All modern improvements.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., between Madison and Monroe-sts.—Good room, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day. $7 to $10 per week. Day board $5 per week.

Country.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO YOUNG men can get board in private family at Oak Park, near depot; no other boarders; best reference required. Address S 45, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A CHANCE TO GET A BARGAIN IN A FINE parlor suit—A brand new $125 walnut and Terry parlor suit—7 pieces, for $62. An elegant walnut parlor suit, inlaid French walnut, covered with fine brown Terry, crimson puffing, retail price $150—for $75. A very rich and elegant walnut parlor suit, finely carved and polished, covered with splendid silk brocade, entirely new, cost $300—for sale at $125. Goods warranted in every respect, and the purchase money refunded if goods are not as represented. MARTIN'S, residence 673 Wabash-av.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE BOUGHT and sold; highest price paid for old clothes and carpets at 247 Cottage Grove-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE PORTRAITS of all the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Grant, giving dates of birth and death, making a little history in itself, made up in a neat little pocket album, 18 Presidents in all. Agents make from $25 to $50 a week. Samples mailed free on receipt of 25 cents. WING & BURGH, Publishers, Room 1, 285 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO TRAVEL FOR A SHIRT house; liberal inducements offered to the right man. Call at 13 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE CLOTHING-house, a salesman who commands a trade; to a good man a liberal salary will be paid; inexperienced men need not apply. Address K 53, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER TO RUN STATIONary engine; night work; must be reliable and competent. Address K 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NO. 1 ELECTRIC PLATER. NONE others need reply. Give name in full, and references. Address A 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SMITH AT 721 STATE-st. HAYDE & O'BRIEN.

WANTED—A CUSTOM SHOEMAKER FOR FITting and repairing. 133 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONER TO work on stick candy and machine work. Apply to H. L. JOHNSTON, 226 and 228 East Water-st., Milwaukee.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 TEAMS FOR THE A. & K. BRANCH of the C., B. & Q. Railroad, wages $4 per day; 150 laborers, $1.75 per day. Also, 200 laborers for Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, Iowa, section and track work; free fare. Apply to C. V. SNELL & CO., 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—THIRTY RAILROAD LABORERS AND boarding boss, to go out to-day; prompt pay; 10 for farm. E. A. ANGELL, 258 South Water-st.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS—THE highest wages paid, and free fare; 15 farm hands. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—100 RAILROAD MEN for C., R. I. & P. R. R. Company; new work; free fare; no office fee; 20 farm hands and 3 cooks for the country. ANDREW J. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN FOR RAILROADS, FARMS, SAW-mills, one boarding boss, one foreman, four female cooks. 262 South Water-st. HAIGHT & BROWN.

WANTED—200 MEN AND 300 TEAMS FOR ILLInois and Iowa. Plenty good station work. Leave 4 o'clock. 20 farm hands. 21 West Randolph-st. A. HALVORSEN.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—STREET-SALESMEN AND CANVASSers to know that they can save money by getting their supplies of us direct. Give us a call and we will show you the largest stock of chromos, needles, and novelties in the United States. General agents and canvassers promptly supplied; catalogues free on application. C. M. LININGTON, 141 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS TO SELL THE "centennial gun," the parlor match toy pistol. Now is the time to make big money on the greatest 4th of July novelty. Men and women are making $5 to $15 daily on our gold-border chromos, shing[illegible] glass-cutters, etc. AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY, 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—MEN IN SEARCH OF BUSINESS TO call and see the easiest plan in America to make an honest living—$1 samples free. Men of genteel appearance and average tact can easily make $70 a week on small capital. No boys, common peddlers, nor street-talkers wanted. It will pay good men to investigate. Call or address RAY & CO., Chicago, 61 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—I WANT FROM ONE TO FOUR ENERgetic, reliable men in every Western city and town to manage an entirely new and very profitable enterprise. Upon receipt of 35 cents (to pay cost) I will send to any one wishing permanent employment full particulars, samples, etc. Address F. C. BUFFUM, 328 Division-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN, CITY AND COUNTRY—Newest, best little novelty you ever saw; sells at sight. Room 46 Ashland Block, 121 Randolph-st.

WANTED—QUARRYMEN. APPLY TO T. O'CONNELL, Superintendent Union Lime Works, corner Nineteenth and Lincoln-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO CANVASS IN THE city by the day; one who is well acquainted with the retail grocers preferred. Address C 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SPECIAL TRAVELING SALESMAN with $100 to represent a light manufacturing business; new monopoly; $100 per week; West or South; steady situation. Apply at Room 46 Ashland Block.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work, at 383 North State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family. 130 Walnut-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS GIRLS FOR GENeral housework; good wages will be paid. 1167 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A STRONG GIRL; MUST BE A GOOD washer and ironer; wages, $4 per week; also, a washwoman; at 72 Ohio-st., North Side.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL, ONE NEAT AND kind to children; a German or Swede preferred. 64 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—6 GOOD, EXPERIENCED WAITERS at the Oriental Coffee Parlor and Restaurant, 166 South Clark-st. References required.

WANTED—AT THE OGDEN HOUSE, 2 FIRST-class dining-room girls.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; a Swede preferred. Apply at 76 North Sangamon-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD TAILORESS TO MAKE BUTton-holes, at MYERS', 83 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—EXPERIENCED sewing-girls to work on dresses. 25 Langley-av.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS AT 270 NORTH Clark-st. MRS. MINOGUE & DAUGHTER.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE—ONE THAT HAS HAD EXperience in taking care of young children. Apply at 738 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls, for private families, hotels, laundries, city and county, at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES COMPETENT TO CANVASS for a first-class magazine. Compensation liberal. Room 17 Ewing Block, North Clark-st., corner Kinzie.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY WILL sell his speed, consisting of extraordinary fast brown mare, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, perfectly sound and kind; also, a blue-roan horse, 15 hands high, and very fast, 6 years of age, perfectly sound and kind, fears nothing; also, one big rangy, family or road mare, she has four black legs, and has not a white spot about her, the most timid person can drive her in single or double harness; also, a first-class open buggy, and a jump-seat, and a shifting-top buggy, and harness; will be sold at a bargain, together or separate, at private barn rear of Woodruff Hotel, Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st.

AT AUCTION, AT MARTIN'S BAZAR, NOS. 257 AND 259 State-st.—Horses, carriages, and harness at auction on Wednesday morning. We shall sell 15 excellent horses, suitable for pleasure or business, fully warranted in every way; excellent phaeton, top and open buggies, Concord wagons, express and business wagons, new and second-hand harness, etc.

AUCTION—WESTON & CO., 196 EAST WASHINGton-st., have sales of horses, carriages, and harness, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 10 a. m. Ample time given to test all horses sold under warrantee.

AT 27 AND 29 SOUTH CLINTON-ST., A LARGE stock of family carriages, buggies, phaetons, slide-seats, etc., at prices to suit the times. H. B. HILL.

AT THE CENTRAL REPOSITORY, MONROE-st., opposite Palmer House, all the styles of carriages, buggies and phaetons at low prices. G. L. BRADLEY.

EDWARDS' CARRIAGE EMPORIUM, 220 WAbash-av., is where you can get the best bargains in three-spring phaetons and all other carriages.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, IF SOLD TO-DAY—A large, fine-looking, young, sound horse, weighing 1,300, for $150; also, a 7-year-old horse, suitable for wagon or buggy, for $45; and a new grocery or butcher wagon for $95, cost $190. Apply at 371 West Fifteenth-st., near Centre-av., West Side.

FOR SALE—NO. 1 NEW OPEN SIDE-BAR BUGgy, cheap for cash; will take suit of clothing as part pay. 173 and 175 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE — A VERY VALUABLE PAIR OF coach-horses, carriage, and harness at a bargain. M & E, Room 6 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DOCTOR'S PHAETON-buggy, made to order, but little used, or will exchange for a No. 1 grocery wagon and horse. MITCHELL BROS., 110 Cottage Grove-av.

LOOK ALL AROUND TOWN, IN EVERY PLACE you hear of any kind of carriages being sold cheap, then go to the Chicago Carriage Manufacturing Company, 298 and 300 Wabash-av.; they will sell you a better buggy and at less price than any manufacturer or dealer in the Western country.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MORTGAGES bought and sold; loans made on real estate. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-st.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, NOTES WITH COLLATerals, and mortgages bought and sold. ISAAC GREENEBAUM & CO., 110 Fifth-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITIES IN amounts of $100 to $500. STATE STREET SAVINGS BANK, 183 State-st., Palmer House.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY SUM AT THE private office of the Diamond Purchasing and Loan Co., Room 8, Howe Building, cor. State and Jackson-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT 8 AND 9 PER CENT, IN sums of $5,000 and upwards, on improved property in and near Chicago. F. C. TAYLOR, 184 Dearborn-st.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS MADE IN THE CITY SAVings Bank, corner Fifth-av. and Washington-st., between the 1st and 14th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY realty, sums of $15,000 and over at 8 per cent, $5,000 and over at 9 per cent, smaller sums, 10 per cent; purchase money mortgages bought. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—AT 9 PER CENT ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Cook County or on Illinois farms; few small sums at 10 per cent. E. L. PEASE, Reaper Block.

TO LOAN—I AM PREPARED WITH MONEY IN hand to make loans on city real estate, in sums of $500 to $5,000, at current rates. SAMUEL GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CHICAGO PROPERTY IN large sums on first-class security at 8 per cent; small loans, 10 per cent. J. D. HARVEY, Mortgage Loans, 80 Washington-st.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE LOANS WITHout delay, in amounts as wanted, on good inside improved or unimproved property. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$5,000 EITHER INVESTED IN SUperior farm 8 miles of city, or as loan on No. 1 security. S. W. SEA, 108 Fifth-av.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE for 2 years. LINN & HAWKINSON, 23 North Clark-st., Room 2.

$12,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums of $2,000 and upwards at 9 per cent. M. D. HARDIN, Room 44, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR HIRE—TENTS, TENTS—ALL kinds and sizes, new and second-handed, with camp equipages of most improved kinds. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 195 Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—FOR A HORSE AND buggy, or brick or lumber, only run 11 months and damaged; will sell for $175 cash. 1549 South State-st.

FOR SALE—SALOON FIXTURES—MUST BE SOLD before July 1; $150 will buy the lot. Call at 307 West Harrison-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—NOT FRAUDulently. Fee after decree. Ten years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFfice by a man well acquainted with the city, and ten years' experience in the insurance business. Will work on part salary and part commission. Can give the best of references. Address B J C, care J D B, Room 5, 159 LaSalle-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—WILL PAY $50 TO PARTY putting me on track of $2,000 situation, or in proportion; qualifications extra. Address T 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, with No. 1 reference. Address R, 154 South Water-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED hardware man, in some house in this city. Address R 44, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 MACHINIST, (also engineer) on general jobbing or to do repairing around a factory; understands all the branches of the trade, gas and steam-fitting included. No objection to leave the city. Address for one month MACHINIST, Chicago Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED engineer. Best of city reference. Address J 27, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY AND SOber young man to take care of horses and do chores; is a good driver. Reference given. Please address O 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM Springfield to take care of horses, drive a wagon, or take care of a private team; is pretty well acquainted with the city. Address P 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, GROOM, or man-servant; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver, with best reference. Address X 33, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young man from London with good character, as waiter in a hotel or restaurant. Would not object to a situation as butler in a gentleman's private family. Address J C, 414 Maxwell-st., near Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 20 years of age; is willing to do almost anything; is a fair penman and has a good education. Address T 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS porter (no experience), or any honorable employment; a good hand with horses. Address X 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HAVING AN EXTENDED acquaintance in Illinois and Missouri, I wish to make arrangements to represent a good dry goods, notion, or gents' furnishing. Reference, last employers. Address T 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A COLORED MAN FROM Washington, D. C., of many years' experience in some of the leading hotels of the country wants a situation as head or second waiter; has no objection to going away. Address Q 77, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHer and ironer, in a small private family. 72 North Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY GIRL FOR general housework. Inquire at 69 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family. Inquire at 43 East Pearson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE EMPLOYES for every department of labor furnished at the office of the Good Samaritan Society, Room 10, 171 and 173 East Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS cook and the other as second girl. Call at 191 Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron in a small private family. Please call at 182 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENglish woman to cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 226 South May-st., near Taylor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work. Call for 3 days at 25 Burlington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ONE WHO UNDERstands her business, as cook or laundress in a private family. Address X 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do second work, nursing, or plain sewing; can give good reference if required. Address H 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENglish girl as cook or for general work in a small family. Apply or address 294 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; also to wash and iron. Address 75 St. Clair-st. Reference if required.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in private family or do general housework. Apply at No. 260 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do second work. Apply at 29 Bremer-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL TO cook or do housework, city or country references. 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOOD COOK, WASHer, and ironer, in private family, by a competent English woman, where competency will be appreciated; or would do general housework in a small family. Call at 1019 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS DINING-room girl or chambermaid. Call at bakery, two houses east of Peoria-st., on Randolph.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GERman girl as cook in a private family. Call or address for days, at 144 Twentieth-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A private family. Apply at 33 North Granger-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF experience as dressmaker and seamstress in a gentleman's family; does not demand high wages, being a stranger in the city. Address or call, MARY McARTHUR, 185 Jefferson-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A LAUNDRY AS WASHer or ironer. Call or address 163 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LAUNDRESS; UNDERstands her business thoroughly; Hotel or private family; no objection to the country. 416 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL AS nurse. Call at 116 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE; BEST OF references. Apply at Foundlings' Home, 72 Wood-st., for three days.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A private family; will do all the work if have full charge. Please call at 90 Warren-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper, by an American lady; would have no objection to a widower's family or take charge of furnished rooms. Address M L, Woman's Home, 191 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY LADY as housekeeper, or would do the work of a small English family. Address 144 Twentieth-st.

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help can be suited on short notice by applying to MRS. S. LAPRISE, 284 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD DINING AND general housework girls, with good references, at the Star Intelligence Office, 126 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES, HOTEL AND restaurant keepers will do well to call at the Star Intelligence Office, 126 West Monroe-st., where good, reliable help is always on hand.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO attend a store or travel with a family. Apply at 723 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUNtry readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 528 State-st.

CALCIMINING—FIRST CLASS WORK 75 CENTS per square. Painting equally low, by J. JOHNSON, painter, 685 Washington-av.

I NOTICE IN THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE AN OFFER of $25 reward for information giving the whereabouts of Frederick W. Griswold, late confidential clerk of J. Lanagan & Co. For answer I would say that I can be found, at all reasonable business hours, at 677 West Lake-st., Chicago, as Mr. Lanagan knows. Wonder if Lanagan's creditors would give $25 to know how to collect their debts? If so let them call on Lanagan's wife; she can tell them.—June 28, 1875. F. W. GRISWOLD.

NOTICE—AS WE HAVE BEEN INFORMED that Mr. W. H. Fuller is representing himself as in our employ, we desire to say that he has not been since January last. J. M. KEESE, Superintendent of J. M. Bradstreet & Son. Chicago, June 29, 1875.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—ALL PERSONS having left with me furniture or pianos for repair or storage for more than 12 months the last past, are hereby notified that, unless they call for the same and settle with me, within 30 days from date, I shall cause the said property to be sold at public auction to make the amount of my claims thereon.—Chicago, June 29, 1875. FRANK MOELLER, corner Calumet-av. and Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—THE GENTLEMAN WHO LIVES ON West Lake-st., that answered my advertisement for a man in the green grocery trade, to call between 12 and 2. 829 Indiana-av.

WANTED—DIAMONDS—PARTIES WISHING TO sell, please address with full description and price GEO. N. RUSH, Chicago Post-Office.

MUSICAL.

A BRAND-NEW AND MAGNIFICENT $700 PIanoforte, with all latest improvements, Agraffe attachment, French grand action, overstrung bass, 7⅓ octaves, new scale, &c., highly polished rosewood case, extra moldings, serpentine plynth, massive carved legs, style Louis XIV; warranted for five years, for sale, with stool and cover, for $250 MARTIN'S, residence 673 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FINE-TONED STEINWAY PIANO, stool, and cover, in excellent condition. 225 West Washington-st.

$50 WILL BUY A GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANO, in perfect order, with stool and cover. MARTIN'S, residence 673 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 TO $500 TO manage an office business in Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, or Colorado. Something new; simple thing; sells at sight; profits 300 per cent; no competition; extra inducement. Room 46 Ashland Block, 121 Randolph-st.

PARTNERS WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $20,000 working capital in a lead and silver mining and smelting company; profits 160 per cent first year; references unexceptional given and required. Call or address MINER AND SMELTER at chemist's office, Room 1, second floor, 77 Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL; substantial, paying business; immediate income; full security for investment. Apply at 179 East Madison-st., Room 3.

PARTNER WANTED WITH FROM $5,000 TO $6,000 cash in a large manufacturing business; profits all that can be desired; sales from $800 to $900 per week; machinery all in good running order. Address A R., 173 West Washington-st.

BOOKS.

MEDICAL, LAW, SCIENTIFIC, RARE, AND miscellaneous books at half regular prices. Good books wanted at GILBERT'S old book store, 155 South Clark-st.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Postage Prepaid at this Office.

Daily, 1 year	$13.00	Weekly, 1 year	$ 1.65
Tri-Weekly	6.50	Five copies	7.50
Sunday Edition, double sheet	3.00	Ten copies	14.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

WANTED—One active agent in each town and village. Special arrangements made with such.

Specimen copies sent free.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Variety Entertainment.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Robert McWade. "Rip Van Winkle."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Mrs. Oates' English Opera Company. "Giroflé-Girofla."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the New York Fifth Avenue Theatre Company. "Women of the Day."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

BLAIR LODGE, No. 393, A. F. & A. M.—Members are requested to meet at their hall, 72 Monroe-st. (Am. Express Building), Wednesday, June 30, at 10:30 a. m. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Bro. and Worshipful Master, Joseph Gallagher. Services at the hall by the Rev. C. H. W. Stocking. Friends of the family and all brother Masons invited to attend without further notice.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.—Special Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Asylum, for work on K. T. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C. B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, June 29, 1875.

The rag-money repudiation Democracy of Ohio are going to invite Gen. BUTLER to stump the State for the shinplaster platform. The Republicans of Ohio are talking of sending for SAM COX, of New York, to reply to him. Senator THURMAN will probably do his political campaigning in Maine.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* crowd want Gov. TILDEN, of New York, and Gov. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, to visit Ohio this summer, and address the "unterrified" on the currency question and kindred topics. But it will require more horse-power than the *Enquirer* crowd can control to induce either of those Presidential candidates to set foot in the Buckeye State before the October election is over.

The twelve prisoners in the Brooklyn jury-room had, at the date of our latest telegram, been shut in for 108 hours consecutively, and yet no verdict. It is curious to note how rumor has changed since the arguments were finished. Then, a verdict for the defendant was looked for with certainty by the Plymouth coterie; next, the complexion of the jury was speculated upon as ten to two in favor of Mr. BEECHER; but now rumor has it that the twelve are about equally divided. Can it be that a change in public sentiment in and about the court-room has worked the change in rumor?

Our criminal news has so abounded with jail-deliveries lately that the regular reader would be justified in concluding that staying in the average jail depends vastly upon the will of the person whom society wishes to cage. Night before last four men became weary of the Lawrence, Kan., "Utica," and went forth to swell an already brilliant record of train-robbing and terror-breeding. Last night an incendiary and a horse-thief, each veterans, prorogued a brief session in the Alton jail. It may be all right for love to laugh at locksmiths, but, with so free a participation by cut-throats, horse-thieves, counterfeiters, and fire-bugs, the laugh is getting to be too much against decent people.

The Common Council last night passed, with some changes, the ordinance abolishing the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners and creating the offices and prescribing the functions of City Marshal and Fire Marshal as the heads, respectively, of the Police and Fire Departments. The ordinance, as amended, is not improved, as it makes the appointment of the two Marshals subject to confirmation by the Common Council, and thereby lessens the probability that the best men will be secured for the positions. With a Council absolutely abandoned to the behests of the lawless bummer element, it may be regarded as certain that the Cosmopolitans and not the Jeffersonians will dictate the selection of the City Marshal; and in this view of the case it is perhaps well that, under the amended ordinance, the Mayor and Comptroller should have a hand in the disciplining of the police force. These remarks are based upon the assumption that the ordinance will stand the test of law to which it will doubtless be subjected by the Police Board,—an assumption which is contradicted by the entire Law Department of the city, and the soundness of which is a matter of widely different opinion among lawyers.

The text of an interesting decision on the subject of the marriage contract will be found in another column. The case is one which has already gained considerable publicity, and the decision will command general attention as an exposition of the Indiana law relating to the forms and ceremonies necessary to constitute a valid marriage under the statute. Judge CHAPMAN, of the Criminal Court, delivered the opinion. An indictment had been found by the Grand Jury against a man and woman who had, in the presence of witnesses, but without the aid of clergyman or magistrate, solemnly taken each other for husband and wife, with a proviso or conditional agreement that the union was to last only so long as the "love-nature" of the parties held out. A criminal action was instituted with a view to the abatement of what was regarded as an odious public scandal. The Court held that it was no scandal; that the parties are completely and lawfully married; and that they must remain so until regularly divorced, their agreement as to duration of "love-nature" being in law void and in morals vicious. Mr. and Mrs. BUELL are man and wife, and it appears that, when they joined in an informal construction of the connubial fabric, they builded better than they knew.

The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger yesterday, owing to the cold weather here, and more encouraging reports from Europe. Mess pork was more active, and 15c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $19.30 cash, and $19.50 for August. Lard was in better demand, and 20@25c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $13.40 cash, and $13.60 for August. Meats were in better demand and a shade firmer, at 8½c for shoulders, 11⅜@11½c for short ribs, and 11⅝c for short clears. Highwines were quiet and steady at $1.16 per gallon. Lake freights were dull at 2⅝c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was active and 1c higher, closing at 99⅛c cash, and 99¾c for July. Corn was active and ¾c higher, closing at 67½c cash, and 67½c for July. Oats were in better demand, and 1c higher, closing at 51½c cash, and 49½c for July. Rye was dull at 90c. Barley was quiet and firmer at $1.00 bid for September. Hogs were dull and closed heavy. Sales chiefly at $6.75@7.10. Cattle were in light demand at 10@20c decline. Sheep were inactive.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

> The Hon. JOHN V. FARWELL, of Chicago, might be able to give some information about the way Buena Vista stone came to be used in the Chicago Custom-House. At all events, it wouldn't cost anything to hear his story. His salary as Congressman goes on the same.

The *Enquirer* makes a few slight errors in the above paragraph. In the first place, it has got hold of the wrong FARWELL. The Hon. CHARLES B. FARWELL is member of Congress from this district, not Mr. JOHN V. FARWELL. We are somewhat surprised at the *Enquirer's* political ignorance. We can furthermore assure the *Enquirer* that the Congressman whom it intended to criticise is altogether too sharp to be caught with Buena Vista sandstone, so that his "story" would be of no interest whatever.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

The growth of the municipal indebtedness of this country, and the seeming popular indifference to it, constitutes one of the most serious dangers that threaten our American system. Careful estimates reveal the astounding fact that city debts have increased 50 per cent since their tabulation in the census of 1870, and the ratio of increase in State and county debts is relatively alarming. Wherever the increase has not been checked in city, town, or county by constitutional limitation, there has been a persistent and enormous increase within the last five years. Any exhibit calculated to bring the enormity of municipal indebtedness vividly before the people is especially valuable. A recent discussion in the British Parliament brought out a statement of the municipal debts of the Kingdom; those cities owing more than $1,000,000 aggregate as follows:

Cities.	*Population, '71.*	*Debt.*
London	3,266,987	$25,918,000
Liverpool	493,405	19,552,000
Manchester	379,374	16,300,000
Leeds	259,212	11,800,000
Bradford	145,830	8,950,000
Bristol	182,552	5,508,000
Halifax	65,510	5,030,000
Bolton	92,658	3,600,000
Brighton	103,758	2,950,000
Birmingham	343,787	2,865,000
Oldham	113,100	2,600,000
Salford	124,801	2,430,000
Rochdale	63,485	2,150,000
Huddersfield	74,358	2,014,000
Wolverhampton	156,978	1,873,000
Preston	85,427	1,730,000
Newcastle	128,443	1,654,650
Blackburn	82,928	1,300,000
Ashton	37,389	1,187,000
Sunderland	104,409	1,112,000
Swansea (Wales)	80,772	1,090,000
Total		$121,663,650

To contrast with this statement the municipal indebtedness of American cities of the same class, the Cincinnati *Commercial* has prepared from the latest sources the following table:

Cities.	*Population, '70.*	*Debt.*
New York	942,292	$122,860,780
Philadelphia	674,022	61,000,000
Boston	292,497	43,512,611
Brooklyn	396,200	35,048,621
Baltimore	267,354	29,000,000
Washington	69,199	25,000,000
New Orleans	191,418	22,000,000
St. Louis	310,864	19,040,000
Chicago	298,977	17,000,000
Cincinnati	216,239	16,000,000
Jersey City	82,543	14,247,500
Louisville	100,753	10,500,000
Providence	68,904	8,400,000
Newark	105,059	8,396,000
Pittsburg	86,076	7,527,301
Cleveland	92,829	7,261,000
Portland	31,413	6,178,800
Charleston	88,863	5,514,814
Memphis	40,230	4,039,000
San Francisco	140,173	3,700,000
Savannah	28,235	3,600,640
Albany	69,422	3,392,000
Milwaukee	71,450	2,421,137
Detroit	69,601	2,182,900
Bangor	18,289	2,134,600
Mobile	32,034	1,077,800
Augusta	7,808	1,751,000
St. Joseph	19,565	1,457,800
Indianapolis	48,244	1,275,500
St. Paul	20,030	1,013,167
Total		$485,532,761

A comparison of these tables makes a startling exhibit. Twenty-one cities in England, with a population of over 6,000,000, do not owe as much money as the single City of New York, with a population of less than 1,000,000. London, with its population of over 3,200,000, taking in not only the city proper, but all the consolidated municipalities of the metropolis, owes not quite half as much as Philadelphia, with 700,000 people, but little more than half as much as Boston, with less than 300,000 inhabitants, and not as much by several millions as Brooklyn, Baltimore, or Washington. Cities like Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham, have vastly smaller debts than cities of the same class in this country. Birmingham, for instance, with nearly 350,000 inhabitants, owes but $2,865,000, or less than some of our cities having but from 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants. The twenty-one cities of England, with their population of over 6,000,000, owe but about one-fourth as much as thirty American cities with a population of little more than 4,000,000.

The reasons of this vast difference between the municipal debts of England and those of the United States are obvious enough. It is owing mainly to three causes, viz.: (1) The prevalence of the ward system of politics in the government of our American cities; (2) the temptation of a corrupt system of contracting for work, whereby the spoils are divided between contractors and local office-holders; and (3) the borrowing of money, without limit, to pay for public improvements, instead of paying for them out of the taxes levied. These causes are not beyond the control of the people themselves, but will continue to exist so long as there continues to be a general indifference on the part of the public in regard to the increase of municipal indebtedness. It will not be until the oppression becomes unendurable, and perhaps not until the disgrace of repudiation has been added in some of the cities, that the system will be so remodeled as to render the present frightful disproportion of city debt to population impossible.

Chicago is better off in the matter of municipal indebtedness than any other city in the country in proportion to population. It owes less than half as much as Boston, though to-day a much larger city, and also less than half as much as Brooklyn, though nearly as large a city. Its debt is not so great by $12,000,000 as that of Baltimore, and $2,000,000 less than that of St. Louis. It owes but $1,000,000 more than Cincinnati, though it probably has nearly twice as large a population at the present time. We leave New Orleans and Washington out of the reckoning altogether, because the frauds in those cities have been so glaring that there is no room for legitimate comparison. The reason why Chicago is so fortunate in this respect is that the limitation of its debt, like that of every other city in Illinois, was absolutely fixed by the Constitution of the State adopted in 1871. Had it not been for this wise limitation, it is not unlikely that, to-day, the debt of Chicago would have been third in the list, and exceeded only by New York and Philadelphia. At the end of COLVIN's administration, with the disposition of the present crowd in the City Government to spend money, our debt would probably have reached $25,000,000, if it had not been absolutely limited to 5 per cent of the valuation of the property. More can be done, therefore, to check the reckless expenditures and the official corruption responsible for the enormous debts of other cities by following the example of Illinois in this regard than in any other way. It is evident that something must be done, and done quickly, to avoid general municipal bankruptcy.

"REPUBLICAN TESTIMONY."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* and all the other Democratic shinplaster papers of Ohio are making a parade in their columns of a long editorial in the Chicago ring organ approving and indorsing the inflation policy proposed by the Ohio platform. The Democrats are making the most of the following, which they call "Republican (?) testimony":

> To the Republican party belongs the credit of establishing the greenback currency. From the date of its issue a reign of prosperity commenced; through it the sinews of war were obtained, by aid of which the Rebellion was crushed; through it every industry flourished, and the production of the country was doubled and quadrupled. But, persuaded by the avarice of bullionists and bondholders, the Republican party of the *Forty-third Congress* struck a blow at the greenback currency which destroyed confidence and staggered every industry. The provision for the retirement of even a small percentage of the greenback issue was notice to the community of a purpose to retire every dollar of it, and the pledge to resume specie payments on a given day was a pledge to force contraction and consequent bankruptcy. By this one act every merchant, every manufacturer, every producer was warned to contract his business, to furl his sails to meet, as best he might, the coming storm. The storm is upon us. It is sweeping away all who did not heed the warning and many who did, but found themselves unable to shield their property from its dire effects.

It can hardly be necessary to point out to any intelligent reader the absurdities of the foregoing. The establishment of the greenback currency was a war measure,—one of desperate necessity; it was a forced loan, justifiable only by extreme necessity, just as any other form of confiscation would be under like circumstances. It was never intended to last beyond the necessity that called for it, and even then there was a limit beyond which it was never to extend.

The intelligent reader will be surprised to hear that the panic which is sweeping everything away, which has curtailed business, destroyed the prosperity, and arrested production, was caused by the act of Congress of January, 1875, commonly called the Specie Resumption law. The most of the people supposed that the grand break took place in the fall of 1873, and that the act of Congress followed the general prostration rather than preceded it. Mr. JAY COOKE, and Mr. TOM SCOTT, and Mr. HENRY CLEWS, and the other gentlemen who were making things lively by investing tens of millions of other people's money in wildcat speculations and in the questionable securities of the plundered Southern States, all went to protest eighteen months before the time when, according to this Chicago advocate of shinplaster money, the act of Congress was passed. This is a most remarkable instance of the effect preceding the cause that has yet happpened. All the failures of 1873 and 1874, which closed the iron furnaces and the carpet mills, and which suspended trade and stopped production, occurred when the currency was inflated twenty-six millions beyond the highest amount outstanding for many years.

When the country was prostrate from the wreck caused by the bursting of the inflation bubble, Congress interposed to give some assurance to the civilized world that the United States would, even at a remote date, return to honest dealings in honest money. Now comes the organ of all the jobs and frauds, from salary-grabs and Pacific Mail down to loaning the State funds to a bankrupt bank, and gives "Republican testimony" that the panic of 1873 was caused by an act of Congress passed in 1875.

REPUDIATION BY STATES.

Ex-Secretary MCCULLOCH's sixth letter reviews the financial policy of Virginia, and closes with the startling assertion that Massachusetts and California are the only two States in the Union which have not been guilty of at least partial repudiation.

Virginia bonds had always been a favorite among American securities in London. The Old Dominion was the most English part of America, far more so than New England. Many ties connected her with the mother country, so that she had little difficulty in creating a number of financial ties between Richmond and London. She entered the Confederacy very deeply in debt. The interest on her bonds was, of course, suspended during the War, but no reproach was heard and no effort was made after the War to collect the money in arrears until a reasonable time had been allowed for the recuperation of the battle-field of the Rebellion. Meanwhile, the State did nothing to meet her past-due obligations. Finally, when the "Creditors' Committee" had gone to Richmond and done what it could, an act was passed which authorized the funding of the old bonds and accrued interest, two-thirds in new bonds, the interest-coupons of which were to be received for taxes, and one-third in certificates. The latter were practically valueless, for they were held to represent the part of the debt owned by West Virginia, and the latter had declined to assume any of it. The reason given is that the public works, for which the debt was incurred, are all within the limits of Virginia proper. The creditors, however, took the two-thirds as the best they could hope for. About two-thirds of the whole debt had been thus "scaled," when the Virginia Legislature did a very dishonest thing. It repealed the law which authorized the issue of new bonds with coupons that were receivable for taxes, and instructed the State officers to decline to receive for taxes the coupons of the bonds already issued. The courts have set aside this latter law, on the ground that they were issued under a contract between the State and the bondholders, and that this contract could not be broken. This is the state of things now. The people of Virginia are dissatisfied. They have incurred all the odium, and only part of the profit—momentary, at best—of repudiation. The bondholders are dissatisfied, part of them because they are not even allowed to fund their old bonds at a sacrifice of 33⅓ per cent, and the others because they cannot get their interest-coupons cashed, and have to sell them at a heavy shave to tax-payers. So this policy of repudiation has ended in disgusting everybody, while the original compromise, if fully carried out, would have opened Lombard street to Virginia; have preserved the honor of the "Mother of Presidents," the State of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, PATRICK HENRY, and MADISON; and have secured for her the inflow of capital and labor she so sadly needs.

The only States in the Union, according to Mr. MCCULLOCH, which have not dishonestly paid in depreciated paper the debts due in coin, are Massachusetts and California. This is not very pleasing information. The ex-Secretary's next letter is to be devoted to this point. Meanwhile, his statements about Indiana's record of repudiation have called out much correspondence in excuse, protestation, and lamentation, but the facts he gave have not been cleared away. One indignant New Yorker confides to the public that he owns $5,000 in Minnesota bonds, which are part of a $2,000,000 debt repudiated by that State. Judge DILLON recently referred to this debt, in the course of a decision, as a valid one, but the "sovereign State" of Minnesota declines to pay it, and cannot be compelled to do so. The result of this, according to the luckless bondholder, is that the State "cannot borrow in any money-market except on ignominious terms." This expression sounds strangely, applied to a Northern State. It is too true of most of the Southern communities. North Carolina bonds are for sale from 51 down to 3½; South Carolina "securities" range from 6¼ to the dazzling height of 33 and sometimes 40; Louisiana bonds are worth—that is, they will bring—25 to 37; Arkansas and Alabama are in the mire; Georgia forms a brilliant exception with bonds at 90; and Virginia "deferred bonds" are offered at 8½. Carpet-bagism has had much to do with this; but the trouble now is dishonesty and idleness. The American mind is no longer shocked at the idea of repudiation, and in the South the white American mind *is* shocked at the idea of labor. As long as Southern whites refrain from working and try to sponge a living, *ante-bellum* fashion, off the blacks, so long will Southern wealth and credit be small.

REDEMPTION OF GREENBACKS.

It is a remarkable fact that among the host of Senators, Congressmen, legislators, journalists, politicians, statesmen, and platform-makers of every degree who protest against any resumption of specie payments, or redemption of greenbacks, because such a proceeding would convulse the business of the country and ruin everybody, that there is a daily and hourly redemption of greenbacks in gold going on,—true, not by the maker of the notes, but by those who do so as a matter of profit and speculation. It is to this fact that the greenbacks have *any* purchasing power or commercial value, and, should this redemption for any cause stop or be arrested, they would cease to have any value at all. The value of a greenback is precisely what the street-broker will redeem it for. He is not the maker of the note, and is under no obligation to redeem it; but he redeems it as a matter of business, a matter of profit. On one day he will pay 75 cents in coin for greenbacks; on another day, or perhaps on the same day, he will pay 80 cents, or 85, or even 90 cents, for greenbacks; while the price he pays for them may rise above or fall below any of these rates. Last week there were sold at public auction in this city the notes of a well-known operator, amounting upon their face to $75,000. They were sold for the highest sum bid for them. Practically, legal-tender notes, to the amount of several million dollars, are sold in the same way every day. The man who holds an amount of them which he cannot use in payment of a foreign debt or goods, or to pay customs, or to buy exchange, goes into the market and asks, "Who will take up these overdue notes of the United States at the least discount?" He sells them or has them redeemed by the man who will give him the most *coin* for them. Like SAM WALKER's notes, their value is precisely what can be obtained for them.

If that current value be 80 cents, then they will buy the precise amount of iron, cloth, or other goods which 80 cents will buy, less a considerable margin retained to cover fluctuations. They have no real purchasing power beyond their value in coin. They are, by the necessities of trade, daily delivered over to the broker who redeems them in gold, and at such rates of discount as he may demand. This coin redemption of the greenbacks is the only thing that keeps them afloat. If that should be arrested or stopped, then they would not be worth anything as a purchasing agent. A ton of them would not purchase a ton of hay.

Nor is this redemption of greenbacks in coin a trifling one. We purchase $400,000,000 of dutiable foreign goods every year, on which we pay $170,000,000 or more a year in the shape of tariff; we have to pay in one form or another many more millions in the way of freights, and interest on personal, corporate, and municipal obligations, and on balance of trade against us. The amount of debts which the people have to pay annually, and for the payment of which greenbacks are not available, does not fall much below $400,000,000 or $500,000,000 a year. It is true we export agricultural commodities; but, before these are counted as cash, their value in greenbacks is reduced to their value in coin, and in that form they are forwarded as so much coin.

If, then, the greenbacks,—legal tenders,—"based upon the faith and resources of the nation," are redeemed once and a half over in coin in the course of every year, how can the commerce, and industry, and productions of the country be annihilated by having those notes redeemed by the maker instead of by the brokers, or redeemed at a fixed price instead of at prices ranging from 75 to 88 cents a dollar? If the trade and prosperity of the country can be measurably maintained with greenbacks convertible into gold at 85 cents, how would the business of the country be convulsed if they were convertible into coin at the rate of 90, or 95, or 100 cents on the dollar?

The whole picture of ruin and desolation which are to follow a resumption of par payments is purely imaginary. It is the creation of men who are blinded by sophisms, and of other men who want to profit by gambling in the currency. To have the greenbacks redeemed at par, and by their maker, would have the effect of closing the gold-room, and breaking up the whole traffic in national currency. Then a greenback, being worth a dollar and equivalent to a dollar in coin, would pass as such every day in the week at the same value.

The remedy proposed by these inflationists for the derangements caused by the depreciation of the currency and its fluctuations is to issue more of the currency. We have mentioned the sale of Mr. WALKER's notes in this city, and at prices below their face value. Would it have increased the value of these notes to have Mr. WALKER issue more of them? And, as their value diminished, to keep on issuing more of them? Is it calculated to improve the credit of paper which is not redeemed by its maker, and which is shaved at the street corners or sold at auction as the greenbacks are now sold and shaved, to issue more of the notes under an assurance that the maker will never pay any of it? Yet that is precisely the remedy for the evils of depreciated paper which these inflationists propose. They want "cheap money." The present greenback can only be bought with 85 cents in coin; they want money so cheap that it can be bought for 50 or 40 cents in the dollar, and that is the way in which they expect to restore prosperity, increase trade, and remedy the defects of our financial system.

THE BELGIAN RELIGIOUS RIOTS.

In Mr. TENNYSON's new drama, "Queen Mary," occurs a passage where ALICE informs MARY of the offense committed by the heretic Lady JANE. "She was passing some chapel down in Essex, and with her Lady ANNE WHARTON, and the Lady ANNE bowed to the Pyx, but Lady JANE stood up stiff as the very backbone of heresy. 'And wherefore bow ye not,' says Lady JANE, 'to Him within there who made Heaven and Earth?'" MARY demands the reply of Lady JANE, and ALICE says: "She said the baker made him." The flippant remark of Lady JANE seems to have found its counterpart in the recent dogmatic disturbances in Belgium, which have nearly plunged that country into civil war. The whole Kingdom has been thrown into a fever of excitement. The military have been called out, the Government has issued circulars and manifestos, the newspapers have been warned, and both the Ultramontanes and Liberals stand arrayed against each other in a furious and threatening attitude, the whole growing out of an incident which in this country, or in any other where religious differences are not kept up at fever heat, would be considered ridiculous. The Belgian disturbance seems to have had its origin in Antwerp. A religious procession was passing through the streets, and a school-boy showed disrespect to the Host by not taking off his hat as it passed. Some say that the young rascal also blew out a candle and applied some opprobrious epithet to the candle-bearer, but of this there is no proof, and, if there were, it was an offense which might have been settled without piling up kindlings sufficient to start the flames of a civil war. The offense, therefore, sums itself up in the fact that a school-boy, with the recklessness and bravado characteristic of youth, probably with no sacrilegious intentions in his mind and no suspicions of the tempest he was to arouse, kept his hat on while the Host passed, others being uncovered. If he were a Catholic, it was an act of youthful bravado which could certainly have been excused. If he were not a Catholic, he had a clear right to keep his hat on, even under the laws of Belgium. In cases of religious disturbance women are the most zealous of fanatics and the most aggressive of wordy combatants. Fish-women have achieved a world-wide reputation for their exploits of tongue, and more than one Dr. JOHNSON has had to yield to the torrent of their abuse and seek safety in flight. On this occasion, the young school-boy was neighbor to a fanatical woman, and the fanatical woman was also a fish-woman. The Antwerp fish-women are notoriously religious devotees, and this particular fish-woman was no exception to the rule, either in religion or Billingsgate. She opened all her batteries on the boy, and, as she warmed up in her abuse, knocked his hat off his head. The other school-boys came to the rescue of their bare-headed comrade, and the other fish-women came to the rescue of their associate. Then commenced a war of words between the rival forces equal to that in the Kermesse scene in "Faust." The masculine devotees reinforced the fish-women, and the little handful of school-boys were apparently in danger of being annihilated. Some sweet little cherub up aloft, however, took care of them, and they managed to escape the frightful profanity of the fish-women and the more frightful threats of their masculine coadjutors. No damage was done, except that the portly Burgomaster got his hat knocked over his eyes and a zealous Ultramontane champion, rushing about with his knife in hand to slaughter somebody, cut his own fingers and thereupon bellowed vociferously.

This ridiculous affray, which has a humorous aspect, immediately set all Belgium in an uproar. The next day an Ultramontane journal said:

> Belgium must be cured by a bath of blood. She must be scourged in order that she may return to the truth. . . . The responsibility for this state of things falls chiefly on those proud ones who under the false name of Liberals have cried, "Let Belgium perish if we cannot govern her." It falls also in great measure on the Catholics, who have too long wished to live in peace with their born enemies, and to make concessions to avoid conflict. Some call this prudence, but its true name is cowardice.

The same day a Liberal paper replied thus:

> Civil war, dost thou wish it, LOYOLA? Be it so, we are ready; but it is to exterminate thee. Come with thy hordes, if thou darest; we will slay thee. Return and thou wilt see "*la canaille Liberale*" at its work. Return, and blood shall flow in torrents; thou shalt bathe thy frock in it. We await thee.

Crimination and recrimination followed. It spread to Brussels, Liege, Ghent, and other cities. Thence it spread into the country, and Liberal and Ultramontane peasants commenced breaking each other's heads in the name of religion. At last, the Government had to interfere, and the Minister of Justice issued a stringent manifesto to the public prosecutors of the courts of appeal. And all this because a school-boy refused to take off his hat! In this country it is probable that a police court would have settled the whole matter the next morning and it would never have been heard of again. In Belgium, the freak of a silly school-boy arrays the two great parties of the country against each other, each anxiously awaiting the opportunity to come to blows. Is there anything more bitter and intolerant than religious differences?

The organ of rings, rascalities, and mining swindles in this city has written itself down an ass with reference to the position of THE TRIBUNE towards Gen. SHERMAN and his recent work, and more particularly with reference to his famous March to the Sea. The ring organ says: "At first THE TRIBUNE was silent upon the subject." This is false. THE TRIBUNE was the first newspaper in Chicago to take notice of Gen. SHERMAN's book, and its columns have been filled with copious extracts from it. Again, the organ says: "Then it came out in a number of violent criticisms upon the author." This is also false. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has most heartily indorsed Gen. SHERMAN's great military deeds; has never criticised his March to the Sea or any other of his military achievements, and has only criticised his *political* compact with Gen. JOHNSTON at the end of the War as unwise, unwarranted, and impolitic. This view THE TRIBUNE entertained and expressed ten years ago, and still entertains, but to his military genius and great deeds it has always testified. With reference to the March to the Sea, the ring organ says: "It hotly combats a purely imaginary position which nobody has assumed, or ever thought of assuming, and pounds away at it as though its life depended on it. For there is no necessity, we take it, of spending time in attempting to prove that it was SHERMAN who made the march from Atlanta to the sea, or that the details of that famous march were planned by him." If there be no necessity of attempting to prove that it was SHERMAN who made and planned the march, why is it that the organ, in the very article from which we have taken this extract, makes an attempt by quotations from letters, dispatches, and other documents, and by innuendos and garbled statements, to show that Gen. SHERMAN did *not* plan the March to the Sea? If this is not stabbing a man behind his back, what is it?

A Boston newspaper publishes a communication from a resident of that city which charges that LOADER, one of the two upholsterers who swear to the scandalous conduct of Mr. BEECHER and Mrs. TILTON at the time they were engaged in work in Mrs. TILTON's house, was discovered in an effort to blackmail a lady living in Boston with a story somewhat similarly contrived. If this circumstance were regularly proved in a trial of the case, it would certainly go far toward impeaching LOADER's evidence; but there have been too many cases of mistaken identity in the BEECHER scandal to accept the statement in this informal way. Witnesses swore to TILTON's marching with WOODHULL in the Communist procession, when it was subsequently proved beyond doubt that it was Gen. RYAN, who resembled him. TILTON was also charged with misdoings which were traced to another man of the same name. PRICE, who joins his testimony with that of LOADER, is also charged with some petty blackmailing, which has since been traced to another PRICE, also a resident of Brooklyn. The only way in which the new evidence can be successfully and creditably impeached is by trial in court,—either by an indictment for perjury, or in a prosecution of the indictments now pending against TILTON and MOULTON for slander.

Ex-Congressman HILLYER, of Georgia, has been invited to help celebrate the Fourth of July at Atlanta, and in response to his invitation he says:

> In my heart I feel that the existence of the Government which dawned on the memorable 4th of July, 1776, perished in 1861, and this is the fourteenth year of the present Government. I can't perceive how any Southern man can, with patriotic pleasure, participate in the celebration of the anniversary of a Government that has long ceased to exist. Yet out of respect for those many friends in whose judgment I have confidence, I purpose to be with you on the next 4th of July, and to participate in the ceremonies of that occasion not as the anniversary of my country (for a government of force can never be my country), but in sad remembrance of my ancestors, and of a day and a significance that has gone forever.

Two men have now been found in the South who don't like to celebrate the Fourth of July,—the ex-pirate RAPHAEL SEMMES and ex-Congressman HILLYER,—and it is also possible that black-flag BEAUREGARD will swell the number to three. SEMMES won't celebrate at all. HILLYER will celebrate, but he intends to do it mournfully. This is sad. What will the good old anniversary do without the help of SEMMES or HILLYER?

A charge made by the press of New York that the *Tribune* of that city received a sum of money per column from the defense in the Brooklyn trial for publishing the proceedings verbatim, gained general credence. The *Tribune* did not editorially deny it, and has not done so since. Its favorable attitude to the defendant, associated with this fact, has not inspired confidence in its opinions and utterances. The official reporter now publishes a card in which the whole matter is explained. The services of a firm of stenographers were secured, and an arrangement was entered into by which the reporter could secure half his payment from one of the daily newspapers and the other half from defendant's counsel. By a mere accident, the arrangement was made with the *Tribune*. That journal, therefore, instead of receiving money for the publication of the full reports, paid at the rate of $5 a column for them, and furnished counsel with advance slips of the testimony. Other New York papers did not make as fortunate terms. Though the paper in question has not considered it worth while to deny the charge, the explanation is made in a spirit of fairness, as THE TRIBUNE has referred to the supposed transaction as a fact.

Mr. BEACH's peroration has been criticised from a purely literary point of view by the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which objects to a quotation from WHITTIER's "Ichabod," and another from Mr. WEBSTER's speech, in close conjunction. "Ichabod," it is well known, was WHITTIER's lament over the fall of WEBSTER, for his 7th of March speech and his vote for the Fugitive-Slave law. "Now," says the *Eagle*, "for Mr. BEACH to take the horrible example in the poem as his classical support in the peroration, and to read both the poem and from the man the poem pommeled, was an infelicity in literature and a feat of anti-climax." This is certainly erroneous. The quotation from WEBSTER impressed the urgings of duty and the blessedness of confession upon the jury. As coming from the man whose fall had been described in the poem, it was extremely felicitous.

JACK BUNSBY himself could hardly have been more felicitous than the Louisville *Courier-Journal* in the following paragraph:

> Gen. SHERMAN says, in his book, that, just after the War, he declined, in the presence of the President and his Cabinet and many others, to take Secretary STANTON's hand when offered him, and that "the fact was universally noticed." Mr. CHARLES A. DANA, then Assistant Secretary of War, says, in the New York *Sun*, that he was present at the time, and that Mr. STANTON "barely inclined his head, without any mark of personal recognition," and that "his hand was not extended toward Gen. SHERMAN, nor even raised." And now, if SHERMAN's story is true, DANA is a what's-it's-name—in fact, a blasted thingumbob; if DANA's is true, then SHERMAN is "another." Not for unnumbered worlds would we say that we have doubts of Gen. SHERMAN's veracity: but there can certainly be no harm in remarking, incidentally, as it were, that we have none of Mr. DANA's.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "Ninety thousand able-bodied citizens in Chicago are out of work." But it forgot to explain it was only on Sunday they were out of work. On the other six days of the week it will find them hard at work carrying on the trade and commerce of the city.

> Born with democratic instincts, it will be my highest ambition to die with Democratic instincts.—*William Allen.*

It is the outstinct of the Presidency which will be the death of old Fog-Horn.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Whatever Mr. Ben Wood may be in New York, he is a Reformer in South Carolina,—being part owner of the leading Democratic-Reform newspaper of the State.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* shows a disposition to make itself disagreeable to Mr. Delano. Addressing him by name, it mentions that "this thieving business cannot be covered up."

The Republicans in the New Hampshire Legislature relieved their minds by censuring Gov. Weston and his Council, and the Democratic members poured out their misery by filing a protest.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* compares Ben Butler at the Bunker Hill centennial to a cockroach in ice-cream—almost as elegant an expression as the New York *Post's* "Boil on the Ohio Body Politic."

The original cost of Gen. Cary's celebrated tract on the criminality of liquor-dealers was $7 per thousand. As we have this valuable document in type, we will furnish it to our Democratic friends by the ten thousand at half-price. Send in your orders.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Worcester (Mass.) *Gazette* thinks that, at his time of life, Vice-President Wilson ought not to be so sensitive about what is said of him. The Burlington (Ia.) *Hawkeye* says the letter was foolish and uncalled for. The Boston *Post* interprets it as a direct bid for the Presidency.

Ex-Senator Patterson, of Credit-Mobilier fame, came to the surface again at the Dartmouth College Commencement, when he made a brief speech, thickly studded with moral sentiments, for the benefit of the learned, and the edification of the youth.

The New York *Herald* calls upon the solid men who fattened upon Boss Tweed in the time of his prosperity to come forward now in his adversity and bail him out of Ludlow Street Jail. Perhaps there are no solid men who care to confess thus publicly whence their solidity was derived.

Mr. Charles Wentworth Roberts, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, is a native of Bangor, about 45 years of age; graduated at Bowdoin in 1851; entered the Union army as Lieutenant-Colonel at the breaking out of the War, and was discharged in 1863, declining a Brigadier-Generalship; was candidate for Governor in 1870, when Perham was elected.

The Southern newspapers continue their war upon Mr. George M. Pullman, but with failing strength. He has, up to this time, refused to answer any of the assaults upon him, except to say that the passage of the Civil-Rights bill in no way affected the rules of the Pullman Palace-Car Company. An antagonist of this sort, who neither denies nor affirms, is most discouraging to your average Southern editor.

George Bancroft writes a letter to Mayor Cobb, of Boston, suggesting that the city "request Congress" to fulfill the pledge which it made at the close of the Revolution to erect at Yorktown a suitable monument and memorial of the surrender of Cornwallis as the closing act of the war. The idea is timely, both from the justice of some commemoration of that event and from the sentimental value of uniting in the trophy the North and the South.

The Portland *Press* has one consoling reflection in connection with the hanging of Gordon and Wagner—it is probably the last execution that will take place in that State. "Popular feeling would hardly endure a repetition of the scene. A public execution is the best possible remedy for the hanging mania." The man Wagner, it will be remembered, attempted to commit suicide a few hours before the execution, and was hanged while insensible.

The New York *Staats-Zeitung*, the ablest and most influential German Democratic paper in the country, strongly denounces the financial part of the Ohio Democratic platform. It says all the good of the anti-Temperance plank in that platform is destroyed by the nomination of Cary, who is "hated" by the German Democrats as "one of the most violent Temperance fanatics in the country." Cary and the inflation plank are pronounced a "miserable swindle" upon the German Democratic voters.

The first duty of the Irish here is to be good citizens in this Republic; to be temperate, industrious, and provident; to give a good education to their children. We hold that the Irish in America can do Ireland the most good by winning respect for the good sense, the moderation, and integrity of her people. Talking about Ireland's rights will not have much effect. American interference in Irish politics can only do harm. Ireland must work out her own salvation; and she will repeat the old mistake if she trusts to others.—*Boston Pilot.*

It is a curious error to imagine that the "popular heart" wants to reopen the jaws of the Government printing presses at this moment, and flood the country with greenbacks. There is no evidence of anything of the kind. The "popular heart" has no use for the greenbacks that are already out. It allows them to be heaped up in New York until a large part of them cannot be sent at any price, and until none of them bring one-half the legal rate of interest. The same fact is to be observed at Chicago.—*New York Times.*

Since Senator Morton has been mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency, and his physical prostration has been urged against him, it has become a question how far legs may enter into the consideration of qualifications for office. The Indianapolis *Journal* vouches for the soundness of Mr. Morton's body, with the exception of his legs, and it has yet to learn that defective underpinning is a bar to Presidential aspirations. By the way, it is noticed that the *Journal* has recently changed front on the currency question, and belabors the Ohio Democrats for demanding more money. It was not always thus.

Vice-President Wilson's last letter of explanation is kindly received by the Independent Republican newspapers, but the extreme organs and the Democratic press look upon it with disfavor. The Washington *Republican* expresses surprise that the Vice-President should take up his pen to begin or end a newspaper controversy. It hopes the matter is ended, "for it is a disagreeable thing to be compelled to acknowledge this continued absence of dignity and proper respect for his office on his part, and it is still more disagreeable to be compelled, in self-defense, to explain the real character, or lack of character, of a man who should enjoy the respect and confidence of the American people." The editor of the *Republican* confesses modestly that he secured the nomination of Vice-President Wilson in 1872 by manipulating the Philadelphia Convention—which is certainly the worst thing that anybody has yet charged against the Vice-President. It is possible that Mr. Brooks overrates his influence, and that he occupies a position in the Republican party only a little higher than the one held by Daniel Pratt, the Great American Traveler, who expects to succeed President Grant.

PERSONAL.

Edwin Booth is going to play *Richard Second* next season.

Bessemer thinks he can make his steamer serviceable yet.

Madame Ratazzi is not popular with her own sex. She dresses too well.

A Kentucky girl of 13 prays for a divorce on the ground of protracted cruelty.

Tilton thinks of having his hair cut. He'd better, if he wants to be a man again.

Daniel Dougherty has exchanged the laurels of the Bar for a team of bays at Long Branch.

Senator Morton is 51 years of age, but he still believes in the ultimate recovery of his health.

The "Three-Score-and-Ten Society" of Stowe, Mass., has eighty-seven members over 70 years of age.

A present of four silver decanter-stands from Garrick to Hannah More sold for $300 in London recently.

Dan Voorhees is going to "sick 'em o'er with a pale cast of thought" at Vincennes, Ind., on the Fourth of July.

The Albany *Argus* says Gov. Tilden has been "lying in a recumbent position." The example of G. W. is thus disregarded.

Clara Morris, Donn Piatt, Kate Field, and Cunliffe Owen, English Centennial Commissioner, sailed for England on the Republic Saturday.

Washington Hesing and lady celebrate their wooden wedding a week from to-day. "Wash" has made his board at all events since he married.

The Brooklyn jury have come to the conclusion that Schenck's hand-book actually covers more of the game than occasional players would think.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons has been reading Shakspeare in Paris. The critics like her beauty, but not her voice. Humanity is much the same the world over.

The New York *Herald*, in its religious column, gave the following notice: "Mrs. Dr. Boardman will address Grace Baptist Church this

morning, and Dr. Boardman in the evening." Perhaps the good man is need to this sort of thing, but how cruel in a newspaper to publish his domestic miseries to the world.

When Shanks "nominates his poison" he calls for brandy. It's only during the past five days that he has taken to punishing Hennessey in this way.

Scene in a Western restaurant: Entomologist—"Can you grill us a kidney?" Waiter—"No, sir." Entomologist (musingly)—"Gryllus—a grasshopper, then."

"You take the scandal and give us the grasshopper," is the despairing cry of a Brooklyn newspaper to an Indianapolis correspondent who threatens some more "bottom facts."

Gregovorious has contributed all his time and brains to the compilation of Roman history merely to have it denounced by a New York paper as "an accumulation of bosh."

Harvard and Yale would have buried the hatchet, had such a thing been used. As it was, they have agreed to forget their little difficulty. As they row side by side in the regatta, it is just as well.

Lieut. Nat Cunningham, formerly of Sheridan's headquarters, but now stationed at Newport Barracks, Ky., has been visiting in the city a day or two. He returned to his station last evening.

The Queen of Sweden breakfasted with the Pope recently, by proxy. It is one of the disadvantages of the Holy Office that its incumbent cannot enjoy a *tete-a-tete* with a pretty woman over a rasher of bacon and a cup of coffee.

The Czar has hit upon a new inducement to opera-singers to go to St. Petersburg. He supplies them with carriages between the theatres and hotels, to prevent their catching cold. Over $32,000 is annually spent for this purpose in the Capital.

Tennyson's "Queen Mary" contains one passage in which realism and suggestiveness are neatly blended. Mary, smelling Cranmer burning at the stake, calls down the pipe to the cooks to shut the kitchen-door or be more careful with the frying-pan.

De Murska sent Ristori a basket of flowers labeled "To the Queen of Art" on the occasion of the latter's benefit. Her object was attained, for all the San Francisco papers commented on it as a singularly beautiful act. It was—as an advertisement.

Santa Barbara, Cal., boasts the largest rose on record. It is lemon-colored, has a delicious perfume, is 16¾ inches in circumference, and belongs to Dr. Dimmick. It grows on a trellis, and is another instance of the superiority of the climb it the Barbarans talk so much about.

Bishop Grace, of St. Paul, Bishop Seidenbush, of St. Cloud, Abbott Eidilbrock, of St. John College, and the Very Rev. Clemens Staub, of St. Paul, left the latter city on Sunday evening to attend the consecration at Milwaukee of Bishop Krautbauer, for the Diocese of Green Bay.

The Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., has honored itself by conferring the degree of LL.D. upon the Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., President of the Northwestern University. Th a Western man has so demonstrated his ability as a scholar and as a man of affairs that the staid men of New England confer upon him the highest honors.

Persevering Reader: You are right in your acts. There was but a paragraph relating to the editorial management of the *Times* to twenty-seven columns devoted to the local department. That is about all the show "the boys" usually allow their veteran editor outside the office. Under his own roof, however, there are times when they give him a wider berth, and room to enjoy himself.

Admirers of Don Carlos have revived the *auto da fe* with modern improvements. After bathing a friend in kerosene, they applied a match to him, and had a good time. If Queen Mary had but lived to see the improvements in torture of the nineteenth century, she would more than ever have regretted the rupture between herself and the monarch of the favored country in which they are exemplified.

Mlle. Paola Marie, the Parisian actress who insulted M. Blum, a Bordeaux critic, by labeling a mackerel with his name, and exhibiting it on the stage, has been fined 5 francs—$1—and all the costs. Blum declined to prosecute, but the authorities took up the matter. Mlle. Paola was very severely censured by the Court, and given to understand that had Blum followed the case up she might have been given leisure to study in jail for a season.

"Got the 'phoby, have ye? Can't swallow any liquid, eh?" observed Mrs. Millias to her husband, who had refused water for two days. "Well, we'll see;" and the good woman drew the cork from the whisky-bottle, and placed the nozzle to her liege's mouth. Millias' face emerged from its gloom like a full moon from behind a cloud, and, glancing at his wife with a quizzical expression, he said: "Come to think of it, Jane, I don't believe that dog had any teeth."

A journalist named Ernaut, in Paris, has been sorely visited. An aristocratic Colonel of the Guards drove his wagon over Ernaut's wife, nearly killing her, and treating the affair as a matter of course. The husband furiously challenged the dandy officer to fight, but the aristocrat declined on the ground of station. Ernaut thereupon fired at him with a revolver, and was run through the lung by one of the aristocrat's friends. Republicanism in France seems to be but a political idea, after all.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—William Rhodes, St. Paul; J. F. Abbott, Boston; Thomas O'Connor, Omaha; G. H. Noonan, San Antonio, Texas; E. M. Moffett, Quincy; T. H. Jones, M. B. Jarvis, New York; M. L. Keith, Boston; Lloyd G. Harris, St. Louis; William H. Fitch, Jr., Detroit; B. M. Thatcher, Utah; William C. Van Allen, Philadelphia; W. H. Dimond, Boston; George H. Vilas, Cleveland; Frank Morey, Louisiana; G. M. Carson, Vermont; B. S. Grant, Boston; David A. Anderson, Philadelphia; F. S. Cable, Rock Island; Sarah Scholle, New York... *Palmer House*—A. Felix, Mexico; Dr. V. Thompson, Martin Dunne, New York; Girard Hippolyte, France; P. A. Delong, New Orleans; C. Binhim, Vera Cruz; William D. Hooker, Detroit; Louis Bush, New Orleans; F. H. Manning, Boston; J. E. Coolidge, Omaha; H. B. Eager, St. Louis; Louis Frankel, Cincinnati; J. V. Kelley, San Francisco; Philip Russell, Australia; J. De'l. Lamb, E. S. Cox, Sydney, Australia; P. Caldwell, Louisville; Maurice Wertheimer, New York; H. F. Gee, St. Louis; Dr. J. Marion Sims, New York; Thomas Conell, Lucknow, India; John A. Gordon, Omaha; B. M. Austin, Michigan... *Tremont House*—W. H. Levi, Denver; H. G. Bristine, Fort Dodge; Lloyd Bowen, Mobile; James P. Cooke, Honolulu; A. Knopfel, Michigan; M. Johnson, Halifax, N. S.; C. F. Armington, Boston; W. E. Tunis, Detroit; Thomas D. Lovett, Cincinnati; F. Tousey, New York; L. M. Johnson, Keokuk; J. G. Daggett, Boston; W. R. Lyon, New Haven; B. Hunter, St. Louis; J. R. Buchanan, Quincy... *Sherman House*—W. F. Thomas, New York; A. Edgar Stevens, Omaha; George S. Bowen, Elgin; A. H. Webster, Buffalo; A. P. Graham, Cincinnati; H. E. Osgood, Detroit; Frank Wolcott, Wyoming; John Howson, New York; W. H. Horner, St. Louis; O. B. Topliff, New York; William Parker, Scott County; J. M. Danforth, Dubuque.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29—1 a. m.—For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys and the lakes, stationary or falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, higher temperature except on the lower lakes, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, June 28.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rain	Wther
6:53 a. m.	30.03	54	73	N., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
11:18 a. m.	30.03	69	60	N., brisk	.....	Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.	30.05	69	79	N. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
5:53 p. m.	30.01	69	79	N., brisk	.....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	30.03	61	86	N., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.02	59	80	N., gentle	.....	Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer, 64; minimum thermometer, 50.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 28.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckinr'ge	29.76	71	S., brisk	.....	Fair.
Chicago	30.01	53	N., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.04	71	W., fresh	.....	Fair.
Cleveland	29.96	63	S., gentle	.....	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.94	71	S., light	.....	Threatening
Escanaba	30.01	56	S. E., fresh	.02	Clear.
Ft. Gibson	30.09	65	N. Light	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.96	64	Calm	.....	Clear.
La Crosse	29.99	74	S., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Leavenw'th	29.97	66	Calm	.05	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.01	56	S. E., fresh	.....	Fair.
Omaha	30.02	67	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.04	63	S., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.02	64	N. W., gentle	.....	Clear.

PROTRACTED PONDER.

The Question of Beecher's Guilt or Innocence Still Unsolved.

A Brief but Unimportant Message from the Jury Yesterday.

It Is Now Thought that They Are Nearly Evenly Divided.

Tilton Contributes a Curious Confirmation of the Loader Story.

Still Another Piece of Important Evidence Discovered.

What the People "Over the Way" in Livingston Street Know of Mr. Beecher's Visiting Habits.

Mr. Tilton Thinks the Jury as a Whole Is Composed of Honest Men.

Plymouth Church Said to Be Preparing a Gridiron for Bowen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The interest in the verdict of the Beecher case seems strangely and suddenly to have waned. No crowds attend in the court-room, no passers-by gaze up vacantly at the jury-room, even the counsel and the litigants avoid the Court-House, except when summoned. To-day not twenty persons (besides the 100 reporters, for double the number who recorded the voluminous evidence wait for the verdict, which a single sentence will pronounce) filed into the court-room and listened listlessly to the trial by Judge Neilson of a monotonous clock case involving a few hundred dollars and embracing not a scintilla of scandal.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE ACTORS.

Mr. Beecher went out of town to pass his blue Monday. Mrs. Beecher herself did not come into court, but sat in her coach near by the Court-House, propped up with soft pillows and fanned by her friends. The ushers of Plymouth alone represented it. Mr. Tilton was there early, but ventured no further than the ante-room, looking into the main hall a moment, and bowing to some friends who recognized him. The counsel of both sides came in about noon, having evidently been sent for, as they had no sooner assembled in the Judge's private chamber than he sent them from the bench

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE JURY,

with a request that they should agree upon a reply. The message proved to be an inquiry, in Mr. Jeffreys' handwriting, whether the Judge could answer a question to be proposed by the jury without giving an opinion or his reasons. The counsel finally decided that this was inadmissable under the circumstances, and the Judge so replied, adding, however, that he wished the jurors to understand that they were at liberty to come into court at any time and ask any question they desired. This message was construed by the counsel and the Judge to indicate that the jury were not without prospects of agreeing. No other communication of any sort was received from the jury, and at a late hour they were locked up for the night.

MR. LOADER'S STORY.

Tilton stated to-day that he had received very curious confirmation of Loader's story. A lady had come to him who stated that she was in the house at the time the carpet was put down by Loader and Price; that she paid the bill, and that it amounted to $8. On examination, Loader's books showed that this amount was charged.

The *Argus* says: "It is reported to-day that still

ANOTHER PIECE OF IMPORTANT EVIDENCE

has been discovered. The wife of a livery-stable keeper, now resident in South Brooklyn, has made a curious revelation at the last moment, when, like Mr. Loader, she supposed it would be impossible to summon her as a witness. During the time covered by Loader's statement this lady is said to have lived in Livingston street, nearly opposite Tilton's house, and she has recently informed her intimate friends that she saw Mr. Beecher enter the house by means of a night latch-key at different times and at various hours of the day. The story is not yet fully authenticated, but we give it as one of the flying rumors of the hour."

WHAT TILTON THINKS OF THE JURY.

In an interview in the *Argus*, Theodore Tilton is represented as follows, speaking of the jury: "Those men have not shirked any responsibility in this case," said Mr. Tilton, reflectively. "To me their lengthened absence implies, first, that there are two parties in the jury, one for me and one against me; and, secondly, that the twelve men are working earnestly to reconcile their differences."

Reporter—Have you seen the ballots that were found in the jury-room Saturday morning? Mr. Tilton—Yes; they were shown to me by Mr. McDermott, who found them. They seemed to indicate a division of seven to five.

Reporter—Some ballots have been found since that are undoubtedly genuine. One of them is for the plaintiff for $20,000 damages, and the other is for plaintiff in $100 damages. Mr. Tilton—It can hardly be that the question of damages should detain the jury so long. If the jury were agreed for conviction the matter of damages could be arranged in a short time. The usual way is to get the aggregate amount, and divide the sum total by twelve. No, it is not a question of damages with that jury. I believe they are earnestly and honestly endeavoring to come to a verdict. There are some very excellent and intelligent men among them. There is Mr. Halstead.

Reporter—Are you personally acquainted with him? Mr. Tilton—No, I have no personal acquaintance with any of the jury. I saw them in court when this litigation began for the first time, but I am informed Mr. Halstead is a very honorable, estimable gentleman, and that he has shown great conscientiousness in discharging his duties as a juror in this case.

Reporter—Have you any idea what Mr. Halstead's views are respecting the merits of this case? Mr. Tilton—Not the slightest.

Reporter—Are you acquainted with Mr. Jeffrey by reputation? Mr. Tilton—I am not.

Reporter—It has been stated by one or two papers unfriendly to you that the juryman Jeffrey is an intimate friend of Frank Moulton's. Do you know anything about the facts of that story? Mr. Tilton—Yes; I know that Mr. Moulton has no acquaintance with Mr. Jeffrey. I know that the statement that they were intimate friends is an unqualified falsehood.

Reporter—It has been given out in one journal that Mr. Jeffrey is acquainted with Mrs. Moulton. Mr. Tilton—There is not a particle of truth in any such statement.

A well-known member of Plymouth Church said this morning: "There is

TERRIBLE TROUBLE SPRINGING UP FOR PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

There is a strong element in the church ready to demand the impalement of Henry C. Bowen, and when they do demand it the sluice-gates will be opened again, and I don't see where this scandal is going to stop."

From a source which the *Argus* says it cannot reveal it is almost certain that

FOUR JURORS, IF NOT FIVE,

are for Theodore Tilton. The reporter who furnishes this information has excellent reasons for believing that it is reliable. Indications multiply to prove that Mr. Griffin B. Halstead, the first juror chosen, is in favor of the plaintiff. A hundred rumors are in circulation, but the latest points to an unexpected development in the jury in favor of Mr. Tilton. It is believed by many that the jury are nearly evenly divided, and that the long delay indicates that each side is laboring hard to make one or more converts. It is thought that the failure of the jury to obtain the evidence and the Judge's charge, as they requested, will precipitate a conclusion.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The jury in the Tilton-Beecher case have not yet agreed upon their verdict, nor have they informed the Judge of their inability to agree. Crowds continue in the neighborhood of the court and jury-rooms.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was interviewed on Saturday, on a railroad train, by a *World* reporter, to whom he expressed the conviction that the jury stands eleven in his favor to one against him. He says he knows the recalcitrant juror, having been warned about him long ago. He also said that Judge Neilson has expressed his intention to keep the jury out six weeks, if necessary, but he should not dismiss them without a verdict, as Mr. Beecher says the Judge cannot afford to do so.

WASHINGTON.

Counting Up in the Treasury—The Grangers—District Affairs—Decision of the Attorney-General Regarding the Status of a Man with Two Nationalities—Washington's Monument—The Mail-Route Conspiracy Business Dropped.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—The necessary work preparatory to turning over the United States Treasurer's office to Mr. New has already begun. The fibre paper was counted to-day, as was also all the work in its various stages in the hands of the Columbian Bank-Note Company. No warning, whatever, was given to the Company. The Government officials suddenly appeared and took entire charge of everything about the establishment. No errors of any sort were found. Neither the Bank-Note Company nor the Bureau of Printing and Engraving will be permitted to do any work after the 30th inst. till the 6th proximo. The manufacture of fibre paper will also be stopped for that period.

DELANO.

The rumor that Secretary Delano has resigned has been revived.

THE GRANGERS.

The National Executive Committee and the Board of Appeals of the Grangers will meet here this week. They will decide upon the future National Headquarters of the Order, and consider the proposition to establish an internal system of exchange of products.

THE DISTRICT.

The District Commissioners will meet with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Board of Audit to-morrow, for the purpose of taking into consideration the general condition of affairs in the District. They will especially consider the advisability of discontinuing the issue of 3:65 bonds. It is believed that the improved financial condition of the District will make such discontinuance practicable. It is certainly desirable.

(To the Associated Press.)

A NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—The Attorney-General has decided the question of naturalization submitted to him by the Department of State. The facts briefly are, that Mr. Steinkoncler, a Prussian subject by birth, immigrated to the United States in 1848, and was naturalized in St. Louis in 1854. When he returned to Germany he took with him his son, then aged 4 years, born in the United States. The son is now 20 years old. The question at issue rose as to the son owing military service to Germany. The Attorney-General comes to the conclusion that the boy has two nationalities, one natural and the other acquired. The father returning to Germany, resuming his allegience, the son partakes of the status of the father, being a minor, and having enjoyed the protection of the German Government. He, for the time being, or until of age, owes military duty, the obligations being reciprocal, but when the boy becomes of age he can return to the United States as an American citizen with all the rights and privileges of such, and would even be eligible to the Presidency of the United States.

NEW CONSULAR AGENT.

The President has recognized Guiseppe D. Montdenica Consular Agent of Italy at Memphis.

THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT SOCIETY request the churches and Sabbath-schools of the country to take up a collection on Sunday, July 4, to aid in the completion of the monument, the contributions to be forwarded to J. B. H. Smith, Treasurer of the Society, Washington, D. C.

GREENBACKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency to-day advised the Secretary of the issue of $1,615,525 of National Bank currency since May 27, upon which 80 per cent of legal-tender notes will be retired, as provided by law. The whole amount of additional bank circulation issued since the passage of the act of June 14 last, is $7,785,520. The amount of outstanding legal-tenders during July will be $375,771,580.

THE END OF A FARCE.

The Government to-day entered nolle prosequis in the three remaining cases against Jerome J. Hinds, who was charged with complicity in mail-contract frauds, he having previously been acquitted on a similar charge.

THE NEW TREASURER.

Treasurer New was in consultation with Secretary Bristow and Assistant Secretary Conant, to-day, upon the subject of counting the money in the Treasurer's office.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Increase and Decrease of Circulation—New Banks Organized.

Dispatch to the New York Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The following statement, showing the increase and decrease of circulation of National Banks in the several States from the 1st of January to the present time, and also the number of new banks organized during the present year, together with the location and amount of capital employed, was prepared at the Treasury Department to-day. It will be seen that there is a voluntary net decrease in circulation of $7,787,895, and that nearly all the increase is outside of the Western States:

INCREASE AND DECREASE OF CIRCULATION IN THE SEVERAL STATES, ETC., FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1875, TO JUNE 26, 1875.

State.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama	$7,000	.....
Arkansas	.....	.....
Arizona	.....	.....
California (gold banks)	285,750	27,000
Colorado	.....	.....
Connecticut	215,450	.....
Delaware	.....	.....
Dakota	.....	.....
District of Columbia	.....	60,300
Florida	.....	.....
Georgia	.....	270,000
Indiana	.....	570,000
Illinois	.....	2,862,540
Iowa	.....	400,000
Idaho	.....	.....
Kentucky	.....	84,600
Kansas	.....	81,000
Louisiana	.....	45,000
Maine	272,230	.....
Massachusetts	2,320,470	.....
Maryland	.....	150,330
Michigan	.....	300,230
Missouri	.....	360,000
Mississippi	.....	.....
Montana	.....	27,000
Minnesota	.....	591,300
New York	.....	4,205,226
New Hampshire	50,400	.....
New Jersey	.....	127,800
North Carolina	90,000	.....
Nebraska	.....	45,000
Nevada	.....	.....
New Mexico	.....	.....
Ohio	68,450	.....
Oregon	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	991,800	.....
Rhode Island	57,600	.....
South Carolina	.....	180,000
Tennessee	.....	226,800
Texas	.....	45,000
Utah	.....	.....
Vermont	209,250	.....
Virginia	.....	208,800
West Virginia	.....	303,930
Wisconsin	.....	490,990
Totals	$4,575,450	$12,363,785

BANKS ORGANIZED FROM JAN. 1, 1875, TO JUNE 26, 1875.

State.	Number.	Organized capital.
California (gold banks)	2	$ 200,000
Connecticut	1	100,000
Illinois	3	300,000
Indiana	2	150,000
Iowa	3	150,000
Kentucky	5	450,000
Maine	5	525,000
Massachusetts	8	1,020,000
Minnesota	1	100,000
Missouri	1	50,000
New Hampshire	1	100,000
New Jersey	4	390,000
New York	6	830,000
Ohio	3	310,000
Pennsylvania	19	2,405,000
Tennessee	1	50,000
Vermont	2	200,000
Virginia	1	74,000
Total	68	$8,914,000

SUICIDE.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., June 28.—Yesterday afternoon a body of men who were hunting the murderer of F. Lassoux, killed at Creston on Wednesday last, when about 9 miles north of Creston, surrounded a man, name unknown, who, with the remark, "I suppose you think you've got me now," pulled out a razor and cut his throat from ear to ear.

BAD CITIZENS.

A Young Husband's Unsuccessful Play at Suicide Before His Wife.

He Next Attempts to End Both Their Lives with a Razor.

Unfortunate Results of Taking Hans Jacob Hansen into a Family.

Two Quondam Partners in Bloomington Indulge in Reminiscences.

A Fight Ensues, and One Stabs the Other Nine Times in the Bowels.

A Man at Pomeroy, O., Shoots His Wife Through the Ear and Himself Through the Heart.

An Incendiary and a Horse-Thief Quit Staying in Alton Jail.

QUEER MATRIMONIAL DISCIPLINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., June 28.—It was not such a long while ago that a young couple in Lawrence resolved to die because they could not get married, and the youth shot the girl, but unhappily survived himself to go to the State Prison. Now there is a row of a different kind, the parties in the case being Thomas Manchester and his wife, each aged 19 years. They have been married but seven months, and their married life has been anything but happy. The husband complained that his wife did not obey him in all matters, and on Saturday evening, at his boarding-house, attempted to intimidate her by pretending suicide. On her return to the house she found him stretched upon the bed with closed eyes, and a cloth around his throat. In a basin was blood and water, and near by a razor. She took in the situation at a glance and only laughed at him, whereupon he became quite angry. Sunday afternoon Manchester prevailed upon her to go out walking, and, passing up Newbury street, they stopped at the bridge when he stated that he was going in bathing. The woman objected and returned to her mother's house, on Newbury street. About 10 o'clock in the evening Manchester went to the mother's house and insisted that his wife should accompany him home. She declined, saying she should in the future live at her mother's house. He tried to force her to leave the house, and, not succeeding, he stepped behind her, drew a razor from his pocket, and, holding her head with one hand, cut her throat with the other. He then rushed into another room and cut his own throat, but failed to reach any artery, though nearly severing the windpipe. An outcry was made, and almost instantly Officers Burns and Bastian were on hand, and Dr. Kinney was summoned. It was found that Manchester had inflicted a terrible gash in his throat, which was bleeding profusely, but the wound of the wife was not serious. Manchester was taken to the police station as soon as his wound was dressed, and then, supposing his wife to be dead, he begged for a razor with which to finish himself. In court this forenoon he pleaded guilty to assault with intent to kill, and was bound over in the sum of $2,000, in default of which he was committed to jail. Before the court he stated he tried to kill his wife so that she could not live with her mother, as she asserted she should. Manchester is temperate and has borne a good character. His father and mother attribute the deed to insanity. He seems to assume in all the interviews held with him that he had a right kill his wife, if she would not live with him.

A CUTTING AFFRAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 28.—This morning at Saybrook, McLean County, John Sohn and William Thornton, who formerly were partners in the restaurant business, quarreled about old business matters, when the lie was given by one,—which one is not stated. Words came to blows, when Sohn struck Thornton over the head with a cane made from a billiard cue, which was broken by the blow. Sohn was finally pushed into a corner and stabbed by Thornton with a pocket-knife nine times in the abdomen. Two of the cuts physicians think penetrated to the vitals, and have produced hemorrhage, from which it is thought he cannot recover. Thornton, who is married, and is a man aged 35, and of doubtful reputation, was arrested by Constable Carl Sohn, son of the murdered man, and is now in jail here. Sohn is an old resident of Bloomington, and has long been engaged in blacksmithing. He is 60 years of age, and has a wife and large family.

SEDUCTION CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 28.—A German named Hans Jacob Hansen was arrested in this city yesterday, charged with seduction. Three years ago he obtained employment from a farmer named Henry Beir, and was taken into the family and treated as a member of it. He rewarded this kindness with the most heartless conduct. He first seduced the eldest daughter, and when she was about to become a mother was forced to marry her. He continued living with the family, and it was just been discovered that the younger daughter, 16 years of age, is in a delicate condition, her seducer being her perfidious brother-in-law, who had droved the ruin of her older sister. Bier, the father of the girl, had the wretch arrested, and he is now undergoing examination before a Justice. The parents are in the deepest sorrow over the disgrace that has fallen upon their family.

MR. BROWN OUT-HERODS HEROD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill. June 28.—A man named Brown was charged before Justice Buell to-day with perpetrating a crime which has few parallels in the annals of criminal history. It appears that an infant daughter of W. L. Watterson, a wealthy farmer living near Roscoe, was left in charge of the man Brown while the family were at church yesterday. On their return it was discovered that the baby had been fearfully outraged. Dr. Ransom, of Roscoe, was sent for and verified their worst fears by stating that the child was terribly multilated, that death might follow, and that injury for life was certain. Brown was at once arrested, and is now held to bail for $1,000. The child was not much over a year old. Great indignation is felt in the neighborhood of the crime, and it is fortunate for Brown that he is safe in the Rockford Jail.

THE END OF A DRUNK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 28.—Allison beat his wife and attempted an outrage upon his stepdaughter at Franklin to-day. Sheriff Bingham and a man named Griffin pursued him 11 miles. On attempting to arrest him, he drew a pistol on Griffin, but, before he could fire it, the Sheriff shot the pistol out of his fingers. Griffin, at the same time, shot Allison in the breast and back, making glancing wounds. Allison was committed at Franklin for trial to-morrow morning. The affair created great excitement. Allison had been drunk for weeks.

BURGLARIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., June 28.—The boarding-house of Mr. Etlinger, of this city, was entered by burglars last Saturday night, and the proprietor lost some $50 and several of the boarders small amounts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., June 28.—It is evident that a set of professional burglars are in this city. Last night Mr. Thomas Boyd's house was robbed of a watch and $1 in money. Mr. Newburger's house was robbed of a watch and chain and $10 in money. As yet there is no clew to the robbers.

JAIL-BREAKING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., June 28.—Last night two prisoners named Clayton and Williams broke jail at Edwardsville, and escaped. Clayton was under arrest for arson, being charged with burning several buildings, among which were the depot and school-house at Alton Junction, and had the reputation of being a notorious character. Williams was held on the charge of horse-stealing.

COWARDLY ATTACK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ill., June 28.—John Shane, one of our leading merchants, was knocked down with a brickbat this morning by a strolling ruffian and seriously injured. Robbery was no doubt meant, but fortunately the rough was frightened away before his purpose was accomplished.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

CINCINNATI, O., June 28.—At Pomeroy, O., on Saturday, Jacob Ranshen attempted to kill his wife with a pistol, but the ball passed through her ear without further injury. He then shot himself through the head, dying instantly. No cause is known for the act.

MUCH-INDICTED TWEED.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Six new indictments were found to-day against William M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeny, Woodward, and others for obtaining money from the City Treasury by false pretense. The amount involved is $60,000.

KILLED BY A MOB.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 28.—William Thomas was shot at Shoemaker's colliery, Mahoney City, this morning by a party of roughs. Some stock was killed at the same time.

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

At the annual election of the stockholders of the Michigan Central Railroad, held at Detroit yesterday, the following Directors were elected: James F. Joy, Detroit; J. W. Brooks, Boston; Sidney Bartlett, Boston; H. H. Hunnewell, Boston; Nathaniel Thayer, Boston; Moses Taylor, New York; J. J. Astor, New York; W. F. Tallman, New York; Isaac Sloan, New York.

The meeting was entirely harmonious, and only one ticket was in the field. The name of Mr. Isaac Sloan, of New York, was substituted in place of that of Mr. Erastus Corning, of New York. This was the only change made. The newly-elected Directors will meet at Boston in a few days for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. As previously stated in THE TRIBUNE, Mr. J. F. Joy has withdrawn his resignation, and is again a candidate for re-election. There is not the least doubt that he will be unanimously re-elected, everything having been settled beforehand. It is fortunate for the Michigan Central that Mr. Joy will continue to control it. He is the only Western man on the Board, and his energy and abilities have always been directed towards developing the Western country. The changes he has lately made in the management of the road have shown his predilections in this direction. All his new officers are Western men of the highest ability, who know the wants and peculiarities of this section much better than Eastern men would. In spite of the disastrous railroad war the road has greatly improved since Mr. Strong became General Superintendent, Mr. Wheeler General Freight-Agent, and Mr. Wentworth General Passenger and Ticket Agent. They are making immense efforts to restore the road to former prosperity, and a change at this time would have been disastrous. The financial exhibit of the road is not yet ready, but will be submitted to the Directors at their first meeting at Boston. It is stated that the report will be far more satisfactory than has been generally supposed.

EXCURSION TO CHIPPEWA FALLS.

Yesterday morning an excursion train left the Northwestern Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie streets, for the railroad celebration at Chippewa Falls, Wis. The train consisted of the Pullman sleeping-car Trevorton and the hotel-car Oceanica, in charge of J. H. Wall, Jr., conductor. The excursion goes by way of Crystal Lake to Madison, thence to Elroy; from there by the way of the West Wisconsin Road to Eau Claire, thence to Chippewa Falls, where the party expect to arrive at about 2:30 this morning. Among those who left Chicago with the excursion were: Lieut.-Gov. T. S. Pound and wife, of Wisconsin; S. M. Turner and wife, of the Grand Pacific Hotel; J. Irving Pearce, President Third National Bank; J. Barker and lady, of the firm of Hascall & Barker; J. F. Hathaway and family, William Best and wife, Samuel Pike and wife, Charles Eggleing and wife; J. H. Tucker, General Superintendent Illinois Central Railroad; C. B. Field, of Highland Park; Herbert Ayer, of J. V. Ayer & Sons; T. S. Kirkwood, W. H. Bannester, A. B. Adams, S. H. Crane, and S. Stein, and several representatives of the city press. As Madison it was expected that Gov. Taylor, of Wisconsin, and party, would join them. These, with some other additions expected at different points on the route, will make the total number of excursionists about seventy-five. The arrangements for the trip were all made under the supervision of Col. E. A. Jewett, Assistant Superintendent Pullman Palace Car Company, and Messrs. Meehan, Division Superintendent, and Hibbard, Assistant Superintendent, of the Northwestern Division of the Pullman Car Company. The party will return to Chicago to-morrow afternoon.

THE WISCONSIN LAND-GRANT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 28.—Argument was completed to-day in an important case which has occupied the United States Circuit Court, Judges Drummond and Hopkins, some three days, involving the title to the St. Croix and Superior land-grant. Patents to the lands having been issued by the Governor to the North Wisconsin Railroad, the Madison & Portage Railroad Company applies to have the North Wisconsin enjoined from disposing of said lands pending the trial of title, and also to enjoin the State Treasurer from giving said Company any of the St. Croix land-grant trespass fund. The West Wisconsin Railroad Company were represented, and the Wisconsin Farm-Mortgage Land Company are made parties to the suit, they, as well as the Madison & Portage Railroad Company, claiming part of the land in question under prior grants. Able attorneys have appeared for each company represented. The Court has taken the matter under advisement without giving any indication when a decision will be rendered. The impression prevails that a temporary injunction will be granted as to lands in the indemnity limits outside of the first land-grant.

MEMPHIS & LITTLE ROCK RAILWAY.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 28.—W. B. Greenlow, President of the Memphis & Little Rock Railway, to-day issued an order to the officers and employes of that road notifying them the road had passed into the hands of Trustees, and designating R. K. Dow, of New Hampshire, as Manager for the Trustees as the custodian of all property and in charge of the running of the road. As soon as this was known, Vice-President Hugh L. Brinkley, who owns two-thirds of the stock of said road, applied to Chancellor Morgan for an injunction in personem, which was granted, as neither Brinkley nor any other Director had authorized transfer of the management to Dow. Brinkley holds possession of the depot and offices in this city, and will continue to do so, unless the injunction is dissolved.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company is said to have perfected arrangements for building a branch road through the Shenandoah Valley, to run along the easterly base of the Alleghany Mountains, which will tap and give an outlet to the products of the fertile lowlands in Rockingham, Augusta, Highland, and Bath Counties, of Virginia.

CHIPPEWA FALLS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, June 28.—Some three dozen of our citizens, including Gov. Taylor, prominent editors, lawyers, and business men, this afternoon joined in an excursion to Chippewa Falls to celebrate the railroad opening there to-morrow. The Chicago excursionists seemed in fine spirits when they passed here.

MORE RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 28.—The money has been subscribed for the building of a narrow-gauge railroad from Waukee, a station on the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Road, to Adel. It will be owned, built, and operated by home capital, and will be highly beneficial to the country contiguous to it.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Arrived steamer Britannic, from Liverpool.

LONDON, June 28.—Steamships City of Berlin, Gellert, and State of Georgia, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Arrived steamers City of Brussels, from Liverpool, and State of Louisiana, from Glasgow.

SPORTING NEWS.

Important Meeting of the Board of Directors of the White Stockings.

Higham Put on the Shelf---Reward Offered for Evidence.

Another Tie-Game Between the Bostons and Athletics.

The Crowd Rushes on the Field and Creates Some Trouble.

The Illinois Sportsmen's Association in Session.

BASE-BALL.

HIGHAM RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

The Directors of the Chicago Base-Ball Club held a meeting yesterday to consider the state of affairs in the Club and to take such measures as might seem best to revive public confidence in its ability, and, above all, in its honesty. The Directory recognized the fact that people had lost faith in the intent of the nine to win every time they could, and called yesterday's meeting to find, if possible, the weak spot, or spots, with the laudable intent of making them stronger, or, at least, above suspicion.

The determinations arrived at were substantially these:

First—To relieve Higham from duty, for to-day's game at least, and to fill his place as catcher with Hastings.

Second—To depose Higham from the Captaincy of the nine.

Third—To make

STATE OF TRADE.

More Activity in Banking Circles, as Usual on Monday.

New York Exchange Firm—The Loan Market Sluggish.

Produce Active for Future Delivery—Grain and Provisions Stronger.

A Light Shipping Movement—Foreign and Domestic Markets by Telegraph.

FINANCIAL.

There was some activity in banking circles, but not more than could be attributed to the usual accumulation of two days' mails. The demand for loans did not seem any more pronounced than has been the case for many weeks. It is noticed that some manufacturers, like the brewers, who would in ordinary times get their receipts from collections, are being carried by the banks. This has been the case with some of the merchants for a long time. The operation of familiar causes is adding to the surplus of the banks, but, to the surprise of some borrowers, the indisposition of bankers to take risks increases as their surplus increases. The number of desirable outside borrowers is as small, probably, as it has ever been in this market, and they are able to make more favorable terms than has before been possible.

Rates of discount at the banks are 8@10 per cent to regular customers; more favorable rates are made to independent borrowers who have satisfactory securities.

On the street, there is a quiet feeling in business circles. Rates are 6@18 per cent.

New York exchange remains quiet at shipping rates.

The clearings were $3,700,000.

CONDITION OF THE RAILROADS IN 1874.

The present condition of the railroads of the country cannot be judged from the figures given in Poor's Railroad Manual, the advance sheets of which are just issued. Mr. Poor's statistics come up to the end of 1874, but since that time the dullness in business has gone on, and the railroad-war has intensified and combined all the unfavorable influences that were at work on the leading trunk lines. It is since the date of Mr. Poor's statistics that the Pennsylvania Railroad has reduced its dividend and defaulted on its guaranty to the C., C. & I. C. It is necessary to remember that the railroad interest, like that in pig iron, has been since the first of the year in an accelerating progression of loss. The most important information concerning the history of the roads for 1873-1874 is tabulated below:

	1874.	1873.	Increase or decrease.		Per cent.
Length	69,273	66,237	Increase	3,036	4.6
Aggregate cost	$4,221,763,594	$3,784,543,034	Increase	$437,220,560	11.6
Capital stock	1,990,997,486	1,947,638,584	Increase	43,359,002	2.2
Debt, chiefly funded	2,230,766,108	1,836,904,450	Increase	393,861,658	21.4
Per cent of debt to total capital	52.84	48.50	Increase	4.34	8.9
Average cost per mile	60,425	57,134	Increase	3,291	5.7
Gross earnings	520,456,016	526,419,635	Decrease	5,963,619	1.1
Gross earnings per mile	7,513	7,948	Decrease	435	5.5
Freight earnings	379,466,935	389,035,508	Decrease	9,568,273	2.2
Passenger earnings	140,999,081	137,384,427	Increase	3,614,654	2.6
Working expenses	330,885,083	342,609,373	Decrease	11,714,315	3.4
Proportion of working expenses to receipts	63.58	65.10	Decrease	152	2.3
Net earnings	189,570,933	183,810,262	Increase	5,760,696	3.1
Per cent of gross earnings to cost	12.30	13.91	Decrease	1.61	11.6
Per cent of net earnings to cost	4.50	4.85	Decrease	0.35	7.2
Average dividend on stock	3.39	3.45	Decrease	0.06	1.7
Amount divided	67,042,942	67,120,709	Decrease	77,767	0.1

The increase in mileage is 4.6 per cent; 1,940 miles of new road were opened during the year, against an average for each of the five preceding years of 6,000 miles of new road. In 1874 there was the smallest number of miles constructed since 1866. The total number of miles in operation is now 69,273. These cost in all $4,221,763,594; of this $1,990,997,486 is in stock, and $2,230,766,108 in bonds and other debt. The average cost of the roads in 1874 was $60,425; $57,134 in 1873; $55,116 in 1872; and $59,726 in 1871.

The reduction in gross earnings was 1.1 per cent, and in net earnings there was an increase of 3.1 per cent. The gross earnings for 1874 were $5,953,919 less than in 1873; the net earnings increased $5,760,396. This increase of net earnings, in the face of the decrease in gross receipts, shows that there was a saving in expenses of $11,714,315. The freight earnings show a decrease of 2.2 per cent, while passenger earnings have increased by 2.6 per cent.

It is interesting to compare the mileage, cost per mile, and receipts per mile for the different sections of the country:

	Mileage.	Cost per mile.	Receipts per mile
New England States	5,617	$42,862	$8,913
Middle States	12,874	102,408	14,486
Western States	35,639	54,329	6,029
Southern States	13,505	35,978	3,870
Pacific States	1,639	89,981	10,234

The dividends have decreased in the year $77,865, a reduction from 3.45 to 3.39 per cent on the capital stock. With regard to this, it must be mentioned that the net earnings were not enough to pay such a dividend after having liquidated the interest on the bonded debt. The net earnings were, in 1874, $189,570,958; the average rate of interest on the bonded debt is about 7½ per cent; requiring on $2,230,000,000 an annual interest payment of $167,250,000; this leaves for dividends but $22,320,000. The sum actually paid was $67,042,000, or three times as much.

The average condition of the railroads will be seen in the following statement of the results per mile:

	1874.	1873.
Capital invested	$60,944.00	$57,134.00
Stock	28,741.00	29,402.00
Debt	32,203.00	27,732.00
Gross receipts	7,513.00	7,948.00
Working expenses	4,777.00	5,174.00
Net earnings	2,736.00	2,774.00
Average dividend	968.00	1,013.00
Per cent of working expenses	63.58	65.10
Per cent of net earnings to capital	4.50	4.85
Average rate of dividend	3.39	3.45

These figures do not indicate as much depression as might be expected from the hard times of last year. It is a pity that the statistics of an interest in which there is invested twice the amount of the national debt cannot be gathered with greater promptness and fairness. The *Railroad Gazette*, in speaking of some of the difficulties in Mr. Poor's way, says:

It must be borne in mind, however, that owing to the system, or lack of system, with which reports are made, the reports from which this summary is prepared do not all cover the same period of time. The State reports cover years ending with June, with August, with September, and December, while the companies, where State returns are not required, make reports for fiscal years ending with every month in the year. The reports are the latest furnished, but while some of them may extend some months into 1875 others may be nearly a year older, so that while the year is called 1874 it is only for convenience and because it represents the nearest year. This, of course, cannot be remedied in any way or by any authority known to us at present.

The great saving of nearly $12,000,000 in operating expenses, and the fact that during so dull a year the railroads were able to earn, net, 4½ per cent on their much exaggerated nominal cost, are encouraging features, and show the enduring character of our greatest interest. Viewed nationally, the earnings were $12.32 for each inhabitant, and there was one mile of road for every 581 inhabitants.

BULLION PRODUCT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Newburyport *Herald* says: "The mining excitement is not on the decrease in this locality as some have supposed, but rather on the increase. There is more labor being performed to-day than at any time since the first ore was found, but it is being done in a more quiet and business-like way. The four main shafts—Chipman, Boynton, Parsonage, and Bartlett—are being worked continually, night and day, and the richest of ore is being taken from them."

BONANZA STOCKS.

Quotations of mining stocks at San Francisco, as telegraphed to Kiernan's New York News Agency, were as follows at the respective dates:

	Highest in February.	Highest in March.	Highest in April.	Highest in May.	June 24.
Gould & Curry	20	21	20	22	15
Savage	100	144	136	154	85
Chollar Potosi	68	64	67	85	69
Ophir	77	113	114	102	45
Hale & Norcross	43	51	47	45	34
Crown Point	36	[illegible]	37	36	27
Yellow Jacket	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	70
Belcher	39	35	37	35	25
Imperial	9	8	9	9	7
Virginia Consolidated	453	452	460	459	303
California	59	65	65	64	54
Overman	63	66	67	72	58
Raymond & Ely	35	40	57	53	43
Eureka G. V.	8	8	8	7	7
Best & Belcher	57	55	53	57	42
Kentuck	15	15	18	16	13
Union Consolidated	10	10	9	8	6
Alpha	19	18	24	25	17
Meadow Valley	7	8	8	8	6
Sierra Nevada	13	14	14	14	12
Mexican	26	32	30	28	17
Caledonia	20	19	21	21	16

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following new National Banks, organized and authorized to commence business, are officially reported to the Comptroller of the Currency:

2,277. Fourth National Bank of Boston, Mass. Authorized capital, $200,000; paid-in capital, $138,000. Jonas Bennett, President; Marcus E. Bennett, Cashier. Authorized to commence business June 17, 1875.

2,278. Duquesne National Bank of Pittsburg, Pa. Authorized capital, $200,000; paid-in capital, $100,000. William G. Johnston, President; A. H. Patterson, Cashier. Authorized to commence business June 19, 1875.

2,279. Metropolitan National Bank of Pittsburg, Pa. Authorized capital, $200,000; paid-in capital, $100,000. Charles A. Dravo, President; William H. Smith, Cashier. Authorized to commence business June 21, 1875.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	125⅞	126⅛
United States 5-20s of '62	117⅝	118⅛
United States 5-20s of '64	118⅛	118⅝
United States 5-20s of '65	121⅞	122¼
5-20s of '65—January and July	123⅛	123⅜
5-20s of '67—January and July	125	125⅜
5-20s of '68—January and July	124⅝	125
10-40s	118⅝	119
United States new 5s of '81	117⅜	117⅝
United States currency 6s	123¼	.....

Gold was 116⅞@117⅛.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was 487½@490½; cable transfers, London, 491; Paris, 510⅝. Other rates of foreign exchange are quoted:

Paris (francs)	516¼@512½
Germany (reichmarks)	94⅞@ 95¼
Belgium (francs)	516¼@512½
Holland (guilders)	41½@ 42¼
Switzerland (francs)	516¼@512½
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (kroner)	27¼
Austria (paper florins)	44

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. bonds	102 & int.	103 & int.
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. sewerage	102 & int.	103 & int.
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. water loan	102 & int.	103 & int.
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. certificates	99 & int.	
Chicago City 6 ℘ ct. certificates	95 & int.	
Cook County 7 ℘ ct. bonds	102½ & int.	103½ & int.
West Park 7 per cent bonds	93	& int.

BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merchants' National	245	.....
First National Bank	165	175
Fifth National Bank	200	.....
Commercial National Bank	160	.....
German National Bank	.....	130
Corn Exchange National Bank	140	.....
City National Bank	130	135
Home National Bank	.....	100
National Bank of Illinois	112	115
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	.....	108
Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co.	155	160
Union National Bank	.....	150
Union Stock-Yard National	150	.....
Hide and Leather Bank	103	.....

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side, ex. div.	140	.....
City Railway, West Side	127¼	132½
City Railway, North Side	107	110
Traders' Insurance Company	120	.....
Chamber of Commerce	79	80
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company	140	.....
Chicago & Northwestern gold bonds	80¼	81½
Chicago & Calumet Dock Company	60	65
Pullman Palace Car Company	94	96
District of Columbia 3.65s, guaranteed by United States	71½	72½
Exposition stock	.....	50

LATEST.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Money easy; 2@2½. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5.

Sterling firm at 486½@487 for sixty days and 490 for sight.

Gold opened and closed at 117⅛, with sales in the interim at 117. Borrowing rates 1, 3, 1-32, 1-64, and flat.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $3,584,000.

Clearings, $37,000,000.

Government and railroad bonds strong. State bonds quiet and a fraction lower.

Stocks fluctuated considerably, but in the main were firm. Some shares sold higher to-day than at any previous time since the upward movement was inaugurated. This was the case with Union Pacific, Western Union, Lake Shore, Northwestern, Erie, Rock Island, and Pacific Mail. For a time Union Pacific was the most prominent feature, rising quickly from 73⅞ to 77 on large transactions and amid considerable excitement. The closing sales were at 74⅞@75. Pacific Mail sold up to 42 and closed at 40, after frequent intermediate fluctuations. Northwestern common sold as high as 40½ and preferred at 52⅞, the closing quotations having been 39⅜ and 51⅜ respectively. The strength of Northwestern and some of the other low-priced Western shares is the result of increasing traffic and the prospect of very large crops. St. Paul closed at 33¾ after selling at 34⅛ and 33⅞; preferred was firm at 55¼. Western Union, after advancing to 77⅛, closed at 76⅞@77. Lake Shore sold up to 62⅞ and later receded to 61⅝. Erie advanced at the opening to 15⅛, but closed at 14⅞. Rock Island was steady at 104@104⅛. Wabash declined from 6⅛ to 4⅛, closing at 4⅞@5. The general market closed steady. Transactions at the Stock Exchange were 239,000 shares, of which 54,000 were Pacific Mail, 55,000 Western Union, 11,000 Northwestern, 18,000 Erie, 42,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Wabash, and 23,000 Union Pacific.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	123⅛	Coupons, '67	125⅛
Coupons, '62	117⅞	Coupons, '68	124⅝
Coupons, '64	118⅞	10-40s	119
Coupons, '65	122	New 5s	118⅝
Coupons, new	123¼	Currency 6s	123¼

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	102¾	Virginias, old	33
Tennessees, old	47	North Carolina, old	20¼
Tennessees, new	47	North Carolina, new	11
Virginias, new	38		

STOCKS.

Canton	61⅜	St. Paul pfd	55¼
Western Union Tel.	76¾	Wabash	4¾
Quicksilver	15¼	Wabash pfd	15
Adams Express	99¼	Fort Wayne	97¼
Wells-Fargo	78	Terre Haute	2
American	54	Terre Haute pfd	17¼
U. S. Express	46	Chicago & Alton	102¾
Pacific Mail	39⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	107
New York Central	102¾	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
Erie	14⅞	Cleve., Cin. & Col.	49
Erie pfd	23¼	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	112
Harlem	130¼	Lake Shore	61¾
Harlem pfd	132	Indiana Central	4
Michigan Central	68	Illinois Central	101¼
P., Ft. W. & Chicago	91¾	A. & P. Tel.	23¾
Northwestern	39⅜	Union Pac. stock	74¾
Northwestern pfd	51	Central Pac. stock	106¼
Rock Island	103⅝	Union Pac. bonds	106¾
New Jersey Central	112¼	Del., Lack & Wil.	120¾
St. Paul	33¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, June 28:

CITY PROPERTY.

Congress st, 342 ft w of Congress Park, n f, 25x102 5-10 ft, dated June 18 .... $3,200
Stuart st, 100 ft s of Maxwell st, e f, 25x94 2-10 ft, dated June 26 400
St. Louis av, n e cor of Twenty-fourth st, w f, 145x124 92-100 ft, dated June 25 6,000
Fourth av, 247 5-14 ft n of Taylor st, e f, 25x75 35-100 ft, dated June 15 5,000
Dussold st, 200 ft w of Union st, n f, 25x75 ft, dated Feb. 7 2,000
Lexington st, 150 ft w of Campbell av, n f, 50x125 ft, dated April 26 2,000
Fisk st, s w cor of Eighteenth st, e f, 26 5-10x100 ft, dated June 23 2,000
Harrison st, 25 ft w of Sholto st, n f, 133 5-10x124 5-10 ft, dated June 26 10,160
Shurtleff av, 405 75-100 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x125 25-100 ft, dated June 26 2,000
Michigan av, 99 ft s of Thirtieth st, w f, 24x119 ft, dated June 23 16,000
Webster av, n w cor of Ward st, s f, 72x119 27-100 ft, dated June 26 2,600
California av, n e cor of Werder st, w f, 56x165 ft, dated June 28 3,016
Quincy st, 96 4-10 ft e of Fifth av, n f, 20x55 ft, dated June 15 13,000
Quincy st, 54 4-10 ft e of Fifth av, n f, 40x55 ft, dated June 15 (J. F. Eberhart to Julia A. Stone) 24,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Cottage Grove av, 135 25-100 ft s of Union av, e f, 45 25-100x175 ft, dated June 25 .... $15,000
Wallace st, 74 9-10 ft s of Wilson st, e f, 50x124 65-100 ft, dated April 27, 1874 1,400
Three acres out of e 25 acres of n e ¼ n w ¼ Sec. 5, 38, 14, dated June 19 (Anderson Fowler to I. & I. Stuart & Co 175,000
Sackett av, 23 37-100 ft n of Forty-third st, e f, 23x125 ft, dated June 19 400

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1875.	RECEIPTS. 1874.	SHIPMENTS. 1875.	SHIPMENTS. 1874.
Flour, brls	8,576	4,934	10,612	7,453
Wheat, bu	45,516	97,025	169,893	32,181
Corn, bu	129,680	487,402	155,724	494,923
Oats, bu	41,245	47,430	80,055	27,267
Rye, bu	725	390	.....	350
Barley, bu	1,190	.....	825	.....
Grass seed, lbs	7,740	9,960	65,480	6,864
Flax seed, lbs	3,200	.....	.....	.....
Broom-corn, lbs	4,000	50,500	20,000	20,000
Cured meats, lbs	40,100	126,980	356,623	433,561
Beef, brls	.....	.....	20	335
Pork, brls	.....	.....	305	122
Lard, lbs	900	23,310	199,101	25,320
Tallow, lbs	12,655	11,908	.....	106,940
Butter, lbs	30,316	98,025	128,880	10,080
Live hogs, No	8,064	5,926	4,334	5,845
Cattle, No	874	1,291	3,445	1,491
Sheep, No	294	253	.....	.....
Hides, lbs	118,399	127,323	171,345	149,508
Highwines, brls	102	136	150	612
Wool, lbs	208,764	535,138	489,374	578,875
Potatoes, bu	2,640	771	920	360
Lumber, No. ft	2,537,000	5,691,000	2,730,996	2,553,394
Shingles, No	1,550,000	970,000	1,443,000	1,210,000
Lath, No	225,000	881,000	143,500	200,000
Salt, brls	.....	10,284	1,651	1,771

Also the following, without comparisons:

Kind of produce.	Received.	Shipped.
Poultry, lbs	224	.....
Poultry, coops	62	.....
Eggs, pkgs	1,313	474
Cheese, bxs	1,535	150
Dried fruits, lbs	2,280	.....
Beans, bu	522	.....
Hay, tons	120	10
Fish, pkgs	929	289

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 396 bu wheat, 1,151 bu corn, 1,230 bu oats.

The following grain was inspected into store on Monday morning: 13 cars No. 1 spring, 102 cars and 900 bu No. 2 do, 29 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected do, 6 cars no grade do (154 wheat); 1 car yellow corn, 59 cars and 1,600 bu high mixed do, 235 cars and 1,500 bu No. 2 do, 74 cars rejected do, 19 cars no grade do (388 cars corn); 17 cars white oats, 28 cars and 13,000 bu No. 2 do, 11 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade do (52 cars oats); 2 cars No. 2 rye. Total (596 cars), 255,000 bu. Inspected out: 64,838 bu wheat, 67,450 bu corn, 19,766 bu oats.

The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city during last week:

Shipped—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
By rail	26,408	104,206	11,528	76,315
By canal	43	.....	3,466	.....
To Buffalo	7,201	585,263	193,797	60,100
To Erie	1,900	90,000	.....	.....
To Ogdensburg	.....	.....	20,000	.....
To Huron	55	.....	26,519	.....
To other U. S. ports	134	.....	809	3,280
To Montreal	2	29,425	718	1,547
To Kingston	.....	17,000	.....	.....
Totals	35,743	825,894	256,928	141,242
Taken in city	.....	20,803	3,032	6,134

Also, 400 bu rye and 8,534 bu barley shipped by rail.

The leading produce markets were generally stronger yesterday under a good speculative demand, which was born of greater confidence in the future of prices. There were several new orders in for wheat and provisions for Europe, and the limits were extended on some of the orders already here. This caused a speculative advance which carried the markets above the limits set, making it impossible to fill the orders. Hence the shipping movement was light, and freights dull, while a great deal was doing for future delivery. The cold weather, with the recent storms, and indications of an unsettled atmosphere in the future, also tended to cause strength in breadstuffs, and it was thought that the storms in Great Britain had done so much damage to the crops as to bring out the better demand already noted. The British Islands have taken our wheat much more freely during the past two or three weeks than was consistent with the statements coming from that side of the Atlantic, and it now appears probable that they will want a great deal more yet, provided that our prices are not run up so high as to induce buyers to seek supplies elsewhere.

Dry goods were again quoted quiet. Orders were strictly in accordance with current trade requirements, and therefore were for small amounts. Prices remain as before. In the grocery market only fair activity was observable. Indeed, aside from a few of the leading lines, the movement was slack. Sugars are in active demand, and teas also are being freely distributed. The butter and cheese markets were without important change. The demand was fair, and former prices were sustained, except for low and medium grades of butter. There was a feeling of weakness in the domestic dried fruit market, and for apples and blackberries lower quotations are given. Imported varieties remain firm. Fish were in good request at Saturday's quotations. No price-changes were noted in bagging, leather, coal, and wood. Jobbers of oils report a fair business doing at generally steady prices.

Lumber was fairly active at the yards, and tolerably steady at the reductions noted in the price-list. The lower grades remain as hitherto, but the frequent shading in prices for the medium and better qualities has resulted in the decline noted. A large fleet arrived at the sale-docks, and a good many sales were made, but the demand was not very urgent, and a good deal of stuff was carried over. Prices were unaltered.

Building materials were active and steady with one or two exceptions. Common brick are selling at $5.75@6.00, and, although the production is large, it is thought prices are as low as they will be this season. The wool market was moderately active at unchanged prices. Seeds, hay, and hides were quiet and generally easy. Green fruits were abundant, but slow, and most domestic varieties were easy. Eggs and poultry were dull.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seabord for the dates named:

	Week ending June 26, 1875.	‡Week ending June 19, 1875.	*Week ending June 27, 1874.
Flour, brls	38,873	33,189	106,452
Wheat, bu	859,632	1,226,000	2,030,422
Corn, bu	390,345	136,800	1,806,791
Oats	6,672	.....	.....
Rye, bu	.....	.....	13,454
Pork, brls	4,054	3,733	4,286
Lard, lbs	2,446,258	2,477,758	1,823,705
Bacon, lbs	5,285,294	2,024,556	5,032,562

*From seven points. ‡From three points.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active, and stronger all round. The receipts of hogs were moderate, and prices steady, while Liverpool took an upward jump of about 2s per 112 lbs on lard, and New York was stronger in sympathy, though quiet on pork. The firmer tone on the other side of the Atlantic was accompanied by a fair number of orders to buy lard and meats on English account, while pork strengthened in sympathy. European buyers have held off rather stiffly during our downward movement, which lasted about seven weeks, and seem disposed to make up for lost time now that the market shows signs of having reached its lowest point for the present. The receipts of hogs, which have been larger than expected, owing to the steady demand for summer packing during the unusually cool weather of May and June, are expected to be less now that the mercury is following the advice so often given to William Allen. For this reason the competition of summer with the winter-cured product will fall off, and the consumption be more largely a draft on the stocks which have been chiefly speculated upon for three months past.

MESS PORK—Was in good request and 15c per brl higher, the market being at one time 32½c above the closing quotations of Saturday evening. Sales were reported of 65 brls cash at $19.40; 4,000 brls seller July at $19.27½@19.50; 7,750 brls seller August at $19.50@19.75; and 3,750 brls seller September at $19.75@19.97½. Total, 15,565 brls. The market closed easy, at $19.37½@19.40 cash or seller July; $19.55@19.57½ for August; and $19.75@19.77½ for September. Extra prime pork was quoted at $14.50@14.75.

LARD—Was 20@25c per 100 lbs higher, in sympathy with the advance in Liverpool and New York, and the presence of some buying orders here from abroad, while the local shorts were also more anxious to fill. Sales were reported of 3,500 tcs seller July at $13.30@13.40; 6,750 tcs seller August at $13.50@13.70; 2,750 tcs seller September at $13.75@13.80; and 250 tcs seller the year at $12.25. Total, 13,250 tcs. The market closed steady at $13.40 cash or seller July; $13.62½@13.65 seller August; and $13.82½@13.85 seller September.

MEATS—Were in better demand and a shade firmer at the recent advance in quotations, with some holders asking ⅛c more, but no disposition to pay it. Sales were reported of 600,000 lbs shoulders at 8⅛c cash or seller July, and 8⅜c seller August; 25 boxes summer cured Cumberlands at 11c; 500,000 lbs short ribs, partly at 13⅛c seller August; and 275 boxes summer cured do at 11⅛c cash. The market closed at 8⅛c for shoulders, cash or seller June; 8⅛c do seller July; and 8⅜c do seller August; 11⅛c for long clears, cash or seller June; 11⅛c do seller July, and 11⅛c seller August; 11⅛@11⅛c for short ribs, cash or seller June; 11⅛c for do seller July; and 11⅛c for do seller August; 11⅛c for short clears, cash or seller June; 11⅛c do seller July; and 12c for do seller August. Boxed meats ⅛c higher than loose. Summer-cured English meats, 11@11⅛c boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 15 lbs average, 11@11⅛c. Bacon meats quoted at 13@14c for hams, 9½c for shoulders, 12½c for short ribs, and 12⅛c for short clears,—all packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 7@10c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged, at $8.25 for mess, $9.25 for extra mess, and $19.00@20.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quoted at 8½@8⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and firm. Only one or two lots were taken for shipment, and local buyers took hold sparingly; but the strength in wheat made holders of flour strong in their views. Sales were reported of 300 brls winters at $5.25@6.25; and 1,183 brls spring extras partly at $4.50@5.15. Total, 1,483 brls. The market closed at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, $6.50@7.25; common to good do, $5.50@6.25; choice spring extras, $4.62½@4.87½; fair do, shipping grades, $4.25@4.50; Minnesota, $4.75@5.50; patent spring, $6.00@8.00; spring superfines, $3.25@4.00; rye flour, $5.50@5.75.

BRAN—Was in good demand, and 25@50c per ton higher, though in rather large supply. Sales were reported of 110 tons at $13.50 on track, and $13.75@14.00 free on board.

CORN-MEAL—We quote at $3.50@3.62½ per brl for good, and $24.00@25.00 per ton for coarse.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 10 tons at $21.00 free on board.

SHORTS—Sales were 10 tons at $13.00 free on board.

WHEAT—Was in good demand for future delivery, and averaged 1½c per bu higher, though the strength was not maintained to the close, as the material advance brought out more sellers. Liverpool was quoted stronger, and several direct buying orders were received from Great Britain, but generally based on the prices of Saturday, and the rise in prices made it impossible to fill them. New York was also firmer, and the weather here was generally regarded as unfavorable for the growing crops, which fact brought out some buying orders on country account. The shipments reported for Saturday were large, nearly four times the volume of receipts, and there was a moderate inquiry for shipment yesterday. The short interest bought very freely in the first half of the session, making the market quite strong, but the demand fell off towards noon, and then prices weakened to within 1c of the closing quotation of Saturday evening. Our stocks in store diminished about 565,000 bu last week, leaving little more than 2,500,000 bu here of all grades, and that is mostly in the hands of a few men. Hence there is no pressure to sell, and though there is no danger of a squeeze on deliveries, and plenty of wheat behind us, with a fair harvest in prospect nearly all over the civilized world, a good many operators are inclined to look upon wheat more favorably now, in the neighborhood of $1.00, than when it sold at 50c, with no apparent demand from Europe. Seller July opened at $1.00, advanced to $1.01½, fell back to $1.00½, rose to $1.01¼, and declined to $1.00, closing at $1.00⅜. Seller August sold at $1.01@1.01½, closing at $1.01⅛. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at 99½c@1.00½, closing at the inside, and gilt-edged receipts of do closed at about 99½c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.02½@1.03; 103,000 bu No. 2 do at 99½c@1.00½; 12,400 bu No. 3 do at 97c; 400 bu rejected do at 87c; and 400 bu choice, by sample, at $1.05, free on board. Total, 118,000 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet and firmer. Sales were limited to 1,000 bu No. 1 at $1.07@1.08. No. 2 was inactive, with buyers at $1.03, and none offered.

CORN—Was moderately active and very irregular, averaging about ¼c higher than on Saturday. The receipts were again large, and Liverpool and New York were dull, the former being quoted 3@6d per 480 lbs lower. But our shipments exceeded the receipts, and the weather was cold, while the market sympathized with wheat. There was not, however, much demand for shipment, and the inquiry for future delivery was variable, being chiefly on country orders early, and later on local account. The situation in corn is a very peculiar one. The exports from this city are falling off, but those from the seaboard are on the increase, and holders here profess to anticipate a better Eastern demand as soon as the bulk of the July deliveries are made, and the condition of the grain is known to be satisfactory. Seller July opened at 68¼c, receded to 67⅝c, advanced to 68⅜c, declined to 67⅞c, and closed at 68c; seller August sold at 69⅜@70c, closing at 69⅞c; seller September sold at 70⅛@70⅝c; seller the month or regular No. 2 sold at 67⅛@68c, closing at the inside. Gilt edged receipts closed at 68c for No. 2, and at 68⅞c for high-mixed. Cash sales were reported of 20,400 bu high mixed at 68½@68⅝c; 164,400 bu No. 2 at 67⅛@68⅝c, chiefly at 67⅝@68⅛c; 16,000 bu rejected at 65⅛@65⅝c; 800 bu ears at 64@67c on track, and 1,200 bu no grade at 50c on track. Total, 203,800 bu.

OATS—Were moderately active and ½@1½c higher. The market opened firm, and advanced in sympathy with other grain, a good demand from the shorts, and reports of a stronger feeling in New York. The cooler weather, being unfavorable for the growing crop, was also calculated to induce firmness. The advance, however, was only partly sustained, for the higher prices brought out more sellers, and caused many of the shorts to withdraw, leaving the market to recede ½@1c towards the close. There was a good demand early for cash to cover June options, and sales were made at 51⅛@52½c, closing at 51⅛c. Rejected sold at 46½@47c. Seller July opened at 50c, advanced to 51c, and closed at 50c bid. Seller August sold at 39⅛@39⅝c, and closed at 39⅛c. Seller September sold at 38@38½c, with sellers at 38½c at the close. Cash sales were reported of 66,000 bu No. 2 at 51⅛@52½c; 8,400 bu rejected at 46½@47c; 7,200 bu by sample at 54@54½c. Total, 81,600 bu.

RYE—Was stagnant. Very little was offered, and there were no orders on the market. No. 2 was quoted at 90c, and seller August at 72c, and seller September at 70c, with the asking prices for options 2@3c above these figures.

BARLEY—Was quiet but firmer for September, which was the only thing inquired for, and buyers and sellers were so far apart that nothing was done. There were few if any selling orders in from the country, and $1.00 was freely bid for September without eliciting any response from sellers, thoug it was hinted that $1.05 was the lowest price that would be accepted. The trading in cash was confined to small sample lots, which were about the only cash lots on the market. No. 2 was nominal at $1.00. The lower grades were unquotable. Sales include 800 bu by sample at 95c@$1.00.

LATEST.

In the afternoon mess pork was in moderate demand and 5@7½c lower, closing at $19.30 for July and $19.50 for August. Sales: 4,000 brls at $19.30@19.35 for July, $19.50@19.60 for August; and $19.75@19.80 for September.

Lard was quiet and steady at $13.40 for July and $13.60 for August. Sales: 1,000 tcs at $13.40@13.42½c, seller July, and $13.60 seller August.

Wheat was in moderate demand and ⅜c lower, closing at 99⅞c for July and $1.01⅛ for August. Seller the year sold at 98⅝c.

Corn was rather quiet and ⅛c lower, closing at 67⅞c for July and 69⅝c for August. Seller September closed at 70⅛c sellers.

Oats were quiet and about ⅛c lower, selling for July at 49½@50c, and closing at about 49⅞c. Seller August sold at 39c, and seller September at 37½@37⅞c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at $2.30@2.32.

BROOM-CORN—Continues in moderate demand. A gentleman who has just visited the East states that many manufacturers are almost out of stock, and will probably enter the market to purchase as soon as the trade in brooms improves. At the East a larger area has been planted with broom-corn, but the crop is backward there as well as in the West, owing to the cool weather. Dealers quote as follows: Good to choice hurl, 13@14c; brush that will work itself into choice hurl broom, 11½@13½c; fair to good do, 10½@11c; inferior brush, 9@10½c; crooked, 6½@8½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were fairly active and tolerably steady except cements, prices for which are sometimes shaded, owing to competition between sellers. We quote: Common brick, $5.75@6.00 ℘ m; pressed do, $12.00@20.00; lime, 700c in bulk, and $1.00 in brls; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00; New York cement, $1.75; Buffalo hydraulic do, $1.85; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; stucco, $2.25@2.50; plastering-hair, 35@40c ℘ bu.

BUTTER—There was more or less shading of prices among holders of low and medium grades, and, we slightly reduce the quotations of the grades below choice. For choice table butter there is a continuous fair demand, and the moderate supplies are worked off at very full prices. Shippers and the home trade were liberal purchasers at the range of prices following: Choice to fancy yellow, 20@24c; medium to good grades, 15@18c; inferior to common, 10@14c.

CHEESE—Quiet still prevails in this market. Buyers seem to entertain the opinion that prices have not yet touched their lowest point, and as a rule their orders are restricted to such amounts as are deemed necessary to meet the immediate wants of their trade. At the moment prices are steady at 10@11c for prime factory, and at 6@9c for lower grades.

COAL—Is in small demand at the quotations following: Lackawanna, $9.00@9.50; cannel, $8.00@9.00; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $5.00@5.50; Illinois, $4.50@5.00.

EGGS—Were slow at 14½@15c.

FISH—Trade was satisfactorily active, and former quotations were very generally sustained. An easy feeling among holders of lake fish was apparent, however, and some further price changes are looked for. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.40@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.20@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.25@4.30; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; No. 1 bay, $6.50@6.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; family mackerel, ½ brl, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.45@1.50; bank codfish, $5.75@6.00; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; summer-cured cod, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.00@8.25; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.00@7.25; do ½-brl, $3.50@3.75; scaled herring, per box, 43@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Apples are neglected, and holders are willing to accept lower bids. Blackberries also are weak and a shade lower. Other domestics remain as before. In foreign fruits there is a fair amount of trading at generally firm rates. Nuts are in better request. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 5½@6½c; figs, drums, 13@14c; figs, layers, 17@18c; Turkish prunes, 8@8½c; French prunes, 12@14c; raisins, layers, $2.45@2.60; loose Muscatel, $3.75@3.85; Valencia, 10½@11c; Zante currants, 6½@7c; citron, 27@28c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@19c; Michigan apples, 8½@9½c; Indiana and Illinois, 7½@7¾c; Southern, 6½@7½c; peaches, halves, 9@9½c; do, mixed, 8@8½c; do, pared, 18@20c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 30@32c; pitted cherries, 30@31c. NUTS—Filberts, 9@10c; almonds, Terragona, 21½@22c; Naples walnuts, 14@15c; Grenoble walnuts, 13@14c; Brazils, 7½@8c; pecans, Texas, 12½@13c; Wilmington peanuts 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7c; African peanuts, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were quiet as usual on Mondays, besides the cool weather checked the demand to some extent. Oranges and lemons were firmly held at the recent advance. Strawberries were in fair supply and slow: Oranges, $3.00@3.50 per box; lemons, $8.00@9.00; strawberries, 90c@$1.25 per case of 16 qts; raspberries, 12½@20c per qt; currants, $1.50@1.75 per case of 24 qts; peaches, $1.00@2.00 per box; cherries, 12½@20c.

GROCERIES—Prices were the same as for several days past, and in other respects also the situation of the market was unchanged. Sugars continue fairly active, but coffees, rice, sirups, and most other lines, are quiet. We quote:

RICE—Rangoon, 6¾@7½c; Carolina, 7¾@8½c; Louisiana, 7½@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 33@34c; Java, No. 2, 30½@31c; choice to fancy Rio, 23@23½c; good to prime do, 22@22½c; common to fair, 20½@21½c; roasting, 19½@20c; Singapore Java, 24@26c; Costa Rica, 22½@23c; Maracaibo, 23@24½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11⅞@11⅞c; crushed and powdered, 11⅝@11½c; granulated, 11⅛@11⅜c; A, standard, 10⅞@10⅞c; do No. 2, 10⅝@10⅝c; B, 10@10⅛c; extra C, 9⅝c; C No. 2, 9⅛@9½c; yellow, C No. 1, 9⅛@9⅜c; choice brown, 9@9½c; fair to prime do, 8⅛@8⅞c; common do, 7½@8c; choice molasses sugar, 9⅛@9⅝c; common to good do, 7½@8¾c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 63@65c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@58c; extra do, 60@63c; New Orleans molasses, choice, new, 73@75c; do prime, 68@70c; do common to good, 60@65c; Porto Rico molasses, 53@55c; common molasses, 40@45c; blackstrap, 34@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 15½@16½c; cloves, 48@50c; cassia, 30@32c; pepper, 21½@22½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; Calcutta ginger, 15½@16½c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 6½c; German Mottled, 6½@7c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6c; Golden West, 4½@5c.

HAY—Was quiet and easy except No. 1 timothy, which was wanted to fill orders, and was quoted strong at $18.50 bid: Prime timothy, $18.50@19.00; No. 1 do, $17.50@18.00; No. 2 do, $16.00@17.00; mixed do, $15.00@15.50; prime upland prairie, $16.00; No. 1 do, $14.50@15.00; No. 2, or slough, $9.00@10.00.

HIGHWINES—Were active and nominally unchanged at $1.16 per gallon. There was very little demand. New York was quoted steady at $1.19½.

HIDES—Were quiet and easy. Following are the prices: Green city butchers', 8c; green cured light and heavy, 8c; green calf, 12½@13c; dry flint hides, kip and calf, 17c; dry salted hides, 14c; deacon skins, 45c. Hides with one grub and over are classed as damaged. Damaged stock brings two-thirds price, and branded 10 per cent off.

OILS—Trade was fair at former quotations. We repeat our list: Carbon (standard white), 115 deg. test, 12½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg, 13½c; do headlight, 175 deg., 16½@17c; extra winter lard oil, $1.07@1.10; No 1, 95@97c; No. 2, 80@83c; linseed, raw, 65c; do boiled, 70c; whale, 78@80c; sperm, $2.35@2.40; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.15@1.20; do, extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; plumbago oil, 60@75c; turpentine, 36c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 14c; naphtha, common, 12@12½c.

POTATOES—New were in liberal supply and salable at $4.00@4.50 per brl when choice, or at $1.25@1.50 per bu. Old potatoes were dull and easy at 85@90c per bu.

POULTRY—Was slow and easy. We quote: Turkeys, 10c; chickens, old, $3.50@3.75; do spring, $1.50@2.50 per doz; ducks, $3.00.

SEEDS—Were quiet and unchanged. There were a few small orders for millet, prices for which were stronger, the market being nearly bare. Hungarian and buckwheat were dull and easier, and almost unsalable on the open market. Other seeds were quiet. Quotations: Timothy, $2.30@2.60; Hungarian, $1.00@1.25; millet, $1.75@2.00; clover, $6.50@6.75; flax, $1.60; buckwheat, $1.00@1.10.

SALT—Was in continued good demand and steady: Onondaga, Saginaw, and Canada fine, $1.50; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.90.

TEAS—Fair activity is still observable in the tea trade, the demand being stimulated by the low prices prevalent. Large orders are being filled at a concession from the quotations, but in a small way full rates are realized. We quote: GUNPOWDER MOYUNE—Choice to fancy, $1.00@1.10; good to prime, 70@80c; common to good, 40@50c; Pingsuey, choice, 70@80c; fair to good, 50@60c; common, 35@40c. IMPERIAL MOYUNE—Choice to fancy, 80@90c; good to prime, 60@70c; common, 30@40c; Pingsuey choice, 70@75c; fair to good, 50@60c; common, 30@40c. JAPAN—Choice to fancy, new, 90@95c; do old, 75@85c; good to prime, new, 70@80c; do old, 51@65c; fair, old, 50@55c; common do, 35@40c. OOLONG—Choice to fancy, 80c@$1.00; good to prime, 60@70; common, 30@40c.

WOOD—Prices remain steady at $7.00 for beech, and at $8.00 for maple, delivered.

VEAL—The cooler weather caused a stronger feeling among sellers, who were holding choice veal at 7@8c, and common at 3½@5c.

VEGETABLES—Quotations: Cucumbers, 30@60c per doz; string beans, 75c per bu; green peas, 75c@$1.00 per bu; tomatoes, $1.00@1.75 per box; beets, 25@30c per doz bunches; cabbages, 40@75c per crate; green corn, 25@30c.

WOOL—Was moderately active at the quoted prices. Quotations: Tub-washed, prime, 52@53c; do poor to good, 40@50c; washed fleece, fine, 38@41c; do medium, 40@43c; do coarse, 38@40c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 25@28c; do medium, 30@33c; do coarse, 28@33c.

LUMBER.

The following were the receipts and shipments of lumber, etc., for the week ending June 26, and from Jan. 1:

RECEIPTS.

	1875.	1874.	Since Jan. 1, 1875.	Since Jan. 1, 1874.
Lumber, m feet	31,735	36,831	311,304	372,013
Shingles, m	19,336	12,803	289,219	290,479
Lath, m	3,139	3,207	18,217	23,119
SHIPMENTS.				
Lumber, m feet	15,758	14,501	227,312	252,102
Shingles, m	7,036	8,919	120,272	186,066
Lath, m	645	1,227	8,742	15,794

A fleet, estimated at 65 to 70 cargoes, was at the sale-docks in the morning. The receipts were larger than was generally expected, but the favorable turn of the wind enabled the vessels to make a very quick run across the lake. The offerings were considerably in excess of the demand, but buyers took hold more willingly than they did last week, and about 25 cargoes left the docks during the day, to go chiefly to the city yards. Prices were tolerably steady. Manistee piece stuff sold at $8.00, and other grades were quoted 50@75c per m ft lower, or at $7.50@7.75. Boards and strips ranged from $8.50@10.00 for common and $11.00@13.50 for fair to choice. Lath were steady at $1.50, and shingles at $2.20@2.40; extra brands at $2.50@2.65. Sales:

Cargo schr North Star, from Pentwater, 110 m joist and scantling at $8.00; 350 m shingles at $2.70. Cargo schooner to arrive, Petwater, 140 m joist and scantling at $8.00. Cargo schooner to arrive from Pentwater, 140 m street planks at $8.87½. Cargo schr Brown, Muskegon, 140 m strips and boards at $13.00. Sold by Megiade.

Cargo schr Mary, from Manistee, 150 m joists and scantling at $8.00; schr Maimi, from do, 150 m do at $10.00 for joists 20 ft and over and timber, and $8.00 for remainder; schr Herald, from Manistee, 153 m joist and scantling at $8.00, and 30 m dry do 12 to 24 ft at $10.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

The yard business continues active, though some dealers report a falling off in trade within the past ten days. Quotations for the medium and higher grades of lumber are reduced, and probably better represent the selling prices than the previous figures, which, as before stated, have been freely shaded for some time past. Common lumber, shingles, and lath are unchanged in price. Quotations:

First clear	$45.00@48.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	43.00@44.00
Third clear, 1 inch	37.00@38.00
Third clear, thick	40.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d, rough	33.00@36.00
Clear siding, 1st and second	19.00@20.00
First common siding	17.00@18.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	30.00@32.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	24.00@26.00
Box boards, A and B	25.00@37.00
A stock boards, 10 and 12 in	33.00@37.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
C stock boards	15.00@16.00
Fencing (16 ft.)	10.00@11.00
Common lumber, 16 ft and under	10.00@11.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 ft	11.00@15.00
Lath	1.75@ 2.00
A shingles	2.75@ 3.00

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 4,500. The week opens very unfavorably for sellers, the demand being extremely light, while prices were unsettled and irregularly lower. The depression was greatest in medium and common grades, though the best lots were off a good 10@15c. The decline in the latter was in response to a reduction at the East, while the shrinkage in values of low grades was due to excessive supplies. There was but a limited call from Eastern buyers, and sales at prices above $5.00 comparatively were rare. Gregory, Cooley & Co. disposed of a drove of 14 head, averaging 1,411 lbs, at $6.50, and Strader, Wadsworth & Hall sold 32 head, averaging 1,353 lbs, at $6.40, but the day's trading was mostly at prices ranging from $2.25@5.00. Through Texans sold at $2.00@4.00, stockers at $2.75@4.25, and native butchers' stock at $3.00@4.75. The market closed dull and heavy.

CATTLE SALES.

Number and description.	Av.	Price.
14 extra steers	1,411	$6.50
32 extra steers	1,353	6.40
17 choice steers	1,239	6.25
35 choice steers	1,248	6.00
15 choice steers	1,403	6.20
16 choice steers	1,192	6.00
33 choice steers	1,310	6.12½
18 fat pony steers	1,056	5.00
18 fat pony steers	945	5.00
36 good steers	1,100	5.45
17 fat Cherokee steers	1,183	5.00
52 medium steers	1,063	4.75
34 Texas cattle	983	4.62½
16 medium steers	1,147	4.62½
57 through Texans	893	3.25
78 through Texans	860	2.75
20 through Texans	918	3.00
20 through Texans	991	2.80
17 through Texans	1,177	4.00
21 through Texans	907	4.00
21 through Texans	905	4.00
42 through Texans	892	2.87½
19 through Texans	1,024	4.00
11 through Texans	938	4.00
35 through Texans	889	3.00
60 through Texans	949	3.25
17 cows	880	3.00
22 through Texas cattle	911	3.00
88 through Texans	977	3.25
22 through Texans	980	2.65
44 through Texans	760	2.30
30 through Texans	860	2.00
84 through Texans	846	3.00

HOGS—Received, 12,000. For light weights the situation of the market was much the same as for a number of days previous, a good shipping demand existing at well-sustained prices. Heavy hogs apparently were not wanted at *any* price. A few car-loads were worked off at the low range of $6.50@6.90, but the bulk of the heavy weights still lie in the pens awaiting buyers. Just how much lower the market must go before buyers will deem it safe to invest, it is of course impossible to say.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
51	190	$7.10	25	306	$7.15	60	174	$7.10
29	209	7.10	144	180	7.15	89	224	7.10
47	199	7.10	105	191	7.12½	82	187	7.10
44	228	7.00	170	198	7.12½	47	201	7.10
43	233	7.10	110	190	7.15	28	204	7.10
54	225	7.10	51	295	6.80	169	170	7.10
21	264	6.70	30	271	6.75	99	203	7.10
33	211	7.10	77	230	6.90	80	204	7.10
25	221	7.10	38	300	6.80	45	186	7.10
83	184	7.05	47	295	6.65	83	185	7.10
63	199	7.10	26	252	6.90	78	195	7.10
25	209	7.10	20	276	6.75	57	169	7.05
71	189	7.10	59	277	6.85	23	240	7.00
45	190	7.10	23	272	6.70	39	240	7.00
80	195	7.10	25	288	6.70	61	174	7.00
20	242	6.90	26	289	6.85	93	226	7.00
45	199	7.10	75	213	7.10	63	183	7.05
104	201	7.10	77	182	7.10	60	193	7.05
36	202	7.10	57	198	7.10	88	182	7.05
101	211	7.10	32	209	7.10	207	181	7.05
47	171	7.10	54	202	7.10	33	182	7.05
51	209	7.10	62	195	7.10	44	228	7.00
51	324	7.25	65	190	7.10	83	184	7.05
116	216	7.00						

SHEEP—Received, 270. The sheep market was lifeless. There was a small local demand at $3.00@4.25 for poor to choice qualities.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 28.—BEEVES—Fresh receipts, 3,190, making 8,150 for the week, against 9,410 for last week; good cattle a trifle firmer and higher than Friday last, but not up to the mark of last Monday by ¼@½c; inferior to common grades ruled extremely weak; market generally dull and unsatisfactory; choicest steers retailed at 13½@13½c, but 9@13c was the extreme range to wholesale slaughterers for native steers and oxen, and 7@11c for Texas and Cherokee; sales include 9 cars Illinois stillers, 7½ cwt, at 12½@12½c; 6 cars corn-fed Illinois steers, 7 cwt, at 13½c; 4 cars, 8¼ cwt, at 13c; 4 cars, 7½ cwt, at 12½c; 7 cars, 7¼ cwt, at 12½c; 2 cars, 6¼ cwt, at 11½c; 1 car, 5½ cwt, at 10c; 8 cars Texans, 5 cwt, at 8½@9c; and 4 cars, 4½ cwt, at 7c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 6,220, making 22,600 for the week, against 23,220 last week. Market uncommonly dull; $4.00@5.50 for sheep and $5.50@8.50 for lambs. Not one-half of the offerings were sold.

SWINE—Receipts 678, making 27,860 for the week, against 29,000 last week. None offered alive.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, June 28.—CATTLE—The receipts since Friday were 3,009 head; total for the week, 7,089 head, against 6,432 the week before; of the arrivals for the last four days 141 cars were through stock, 34 for sale here, all of which are still on hand; no market to-day, so no quotations.

HOGS—Receipts since Friday, 7,500 head; total for the week, 14,080 head, against 25,290 the week before; Philadelphia, $7.50@7.70; Yorkers, $7.10@7.25.

SHEEP—Receipts since Friday, 4,700 head; total for the week, 20,700, against 20,100 the week before; no sales.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—HOGS—Firmer; shippers', $6.25@6.50; bacon, $6.40@6.70; butchers', $6.75@7.25; extra, $7.10@7.15.

CATTLE—Steady; light offerings for natives; dull and plenty for Texans; sales of good to prime native steers at $5.25@6.50; common to medium, $4.25@5.75; choice Texas steers, $3.50@3.75; good, $3.00@4.25; fair, $2.50@2.75; common to medium, $2.00@2.30.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—HOGS—Fair and firm; range, $6.50@7.25; bulk of sales at $6.75@7.00. Receipts, 1,555. Shipments, 360.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, June 28—2 p. m.—CORN—31s@31s 3d.

LARD—60@61s.

LIVERPOOL, June 28—4 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—Latest. FLOUR—Extra State and Western, 22s.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 to 1 spring, 8s 2d@8s 9d. Corn—Mixed, 31s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Western, 72s 6d; Eastern, 82s 6d. Beef—American, 72s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 48s 6d. Lard—American, 58s.

CHEESE—Firm; American, 50s.

TALLOW—American, 41s 3d.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 9d; spirits, 7½d.

LONDON, June 28.—CONSOLS—Money, 93 7-16; account, 93 7-16.

UNITED STATES BONDS—65s, 106⅝; '67s, 106½; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 103⅝.

AMERICAN RAILROAD SECURITIES—New York Central, 91; Erie, 13½; preferred, 24.

WHALE OIL—35s.

COMMON RESIN—5¼.

PARIS, June 28.—RENTES—63f 95c.

ANTWERP, June 28.—PETROLEUM—25f.

FRANKFORT, June 26.—UNITED STATES BONDS—62s, 99.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Business very quiet with commission houses, and most of the jobbers are taking account of stock. Cotton goods dull and unchanged. The price of Eagle AA 4-4 bleached shirtings is now 8c net. Woolens are in fair demand. The *Daily Bulletin* says the woolen mills of the States Woolen Company and Webster Cotton Company will temporarily suspend operations July 1.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 28.—FLOUR—Receipts, 17,000 brls; fair demand; firm; superfine Western and State, $4.50@4.80; common to good extra do, $4.90@5.00; good to choice do, $5.30@5.65; white wheat Western extra, $5.70@6.40; extra Ohio, $4.90@7.00; St. Louis, $5.20@8.75. Rye flour steady at $4.30@5.50.

CORN-MEAL—Western firm; $3.65@4.20.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 214,000 bu; better; fair demand; No. 2 Chicago, $1.13½@1.14; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.13½@1.14; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.18; No. 1 spring, $1.19@1.22½; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1.10@1.20; winter red Western, $1.27@1.35; amber do, $1.35@1.36; white do, $1.30@1.40. Rye dull; Canada in bond, 90c; State, $1.04. Barley nominal; malt, moderate demand; Canada West, $1.75. Corn—Receipts, 25,000 bu; steady; moderate demand; mixed Western, steamer, 77@78½c; do sail, 79@81c; white Western, 88@90c. Oats—Receipts, 77,000 bu; a shade better; mixed Western, 61@63½c; white do, 62@65c.

HAY—Unchanged; 65@70c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio active and firm; Rio cargoes, 16@18½c in gold; jobbing, 16@19½c in gold. Sugar very dull; fair to good refining, 7⅞@8½c; prime, 8⅛c; refined in fair demand at 10½@11⅛c. Molasses dull and declining. Rice quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull; refined, 11⅛c; crude, 5⅛c.

STRAINED RESIN—Quiet; $1.75@1.80.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet; 32c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $20.50@20.62½. Beef unchanged. Cut meats dull. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c, tierced. Pickled hams, 11¾@12½c, middles quiet; long clear Western, 11⅜c; short do, 11⅞c. Lard firmer; prime steam, $13.87½.

BUTTER—Western, 15@24c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 18@19c.

CHEESE—Steady at 5@12½c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.19½.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—FLOUR—Dull; Western superfine, $4.25@4.75; extra, $5.00@5.37½; family, $5.50@6.50.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; fair demand; No. 1 Western amber, $1.32; No. 2 do, $1.30½; Northwestern red, $1.30; No. 2 do, $1.28@1.29. Corn—Western weak; Western mixed, 78c. Oats weak and lower; white Western, 65c; mixed do, 61c. Rye quiet; 95c@$1.00.

HAY—Firm; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $18.00@26.00.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Pork steady, at $20.00@20.50. Bulkmeats firmer; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib sides, 11½c; clear, 12c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 9½c; clear rib sides, 12¾@13c; hams, 14@14½c. Lard dull and heavy; refined, $14.25@14.50.

BUTTER—Quiet and steady; Western, 20@22c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but firm, Rio cargoes, 16@18½c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; crude, 5½@5½c; refined, 12@12½c.

WHISKY—Dull; nominally, $1.19.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—SUGAR—Quiet and firm; jobbing, common, 8c; low fair to fully fair, 8½@9c; prime to strictly prime, 9½@9¾c.

MOLASSES—Jobbing, common, 45c; fair, 50@55c; prime to choice, 58@60c.

FLOUR—Firm; good to choice treble, $5.50@6.25; choice family, $6.75@7.00.

GRAIN—Corn firm at 87@88c. Oats dull and lower at 66@67c.

BRAN—Quoted at 95c.

HAY—Dull; ordinary, $22.00; prime, $23.00@24.00; choice, $26.00.

COFFEE—Firm; fair to prime, 17½@18½c in gold for cargoes.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; held at $21.00; to arrive, $20.75. Bacon firmer; held at 9½c; 12½c; 13½c. Hams dull at 12½@13c. Dry salted meats firm at 8½c, 11c; 11½c. Lard dull; tierce, 14c; keg, 14½@14½c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.19@1.22.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., June 28.—FLOUR—Steady, with moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat 2c higher, closing dull; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.25; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.27½; extra do, $1.29½; amber Michigan, $1.26½; July, $1.27; August, $1.28½; No. 2 red, $1.26½; July, $1.26; No. 2, D. & M., red, $1.25½; do, to arrive, $1.26; rejected red, $1.05. Corn steady; high-mixed, 72½c; August, 74½@74½c; low mixed, 69½@69½c; white, 75c; no grade, 69½c; damaged, 60c. Oats fair; advanced; No. 1, 57½c; white, 58c; Michigan, 55c; rejected, 50c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 67,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 28.—FLOUR—Steady; moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged; red, $1.18@1.23. Corn quiet; 66@69c. Oats quiet; 55@58c. Rye dull and nominal.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet and weak; 15c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Fair and firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork fair and advanced; country mess sold at $19.25; city held at $19.75@20.00. Lard fair and advanced; steam held at 13½c; kettle, 13½@14c; summer sold at 12½c. Bulk meats fair and advanced; shoulders held at 8⅛c; clear rib sold at 11⅛c, spot; 12c asked buyer July; 12c bid buyer August; clear, 11½c. Bacon firmer; 9@9½c; 12½@12½c.

WHISKY—Steady; moderate demand; $1.15.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and weak; red, $1.28@1.31; amber, 1.31@1.33. Rye nominally $1.05. Corn steady; yellow, 80c; Western mixed, 79@80c. Oats moderately active; white, 62@63½c; mixed, 61c.

WHISKY—$1.19½.

PETROLEUM—Easier; refined, 11⅛c; crude, 5⅛c.

SEEDS—Clover-seed, Western prime, $12.25@12.50; timothy, $2.75@2.80.

BUTTER—Quiet and dull; New York and Bradford County extras, 24@25c; firsts, 20@23c; Western extras, 19@21c; firsts, 17@18c; rolls, extras, 13@15c.

CHEESE—Firm; Western fine, 10½@11½c; do prime, 9½@10c.

EGGS—Lower; Western fresh, 19@20c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 28.—FLOUR—Quiet; nominally firmer.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.06; No. 2, $1.03 July, $1.02¼ August. Oats a shade firmer; No. 2, 50c. Corn stronger and higher; No. 2 mixed, in store, 65c. Rye quiet and firm; No. 1, in store, 95c. Barley entirely nominal; No. 2 September, $1.00.

PROVISIONS—Inactive but higher; mess pork firm; $19.50. Lard scarce; prime 13½@14c.

GRAIN FREIGHTS—Quiet; wheat to Buffalo, 2½c; to Oswego, 6c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; oats, 300 bu; wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; oats, 200 bu; wheat, 81,000 bu; corn, 400 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, $1.30@1.31 cash; $1.32 bid June; soft spring, 95@96c. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed, 64½c; 65c cash; 65½c June; 65½@65½c July. Oats higher; 54c bid cash; 46½c July; 36½@36½c September. Rye unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.18.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; $20.25 cash; $20.60 August and September. Dry-salt firm; shoulders, Quincy, 8c; other lots up country private. Bacon strong; 9@9½c; 12½@12½c; 13@13½c. Lard dull; summer, 12c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., June 28.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 red, $1.34; No. 2 do, $1.19. Corn lower; shelled, 70@71c; ears, on track, 67@68c. Oats firm and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; standard white, 9½c; Ohio State test, 10½c; small lots 1@2c higher.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,750 bu; corn, 3,150 bu; oats, 1,300 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 28.—FLOUR—Demand quite moderate; Western superfine, $4.25@4.50; common to extra, $4.75@5.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota do, $5.00@6.25; white wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6.00@6.75; Illinois, $6.25@7.25; St. Louis, $6.25@8.00; fancy Minnesota, $7.25@8.00.

GRAIN—Corn firm; 85@90c for mixed and yellow. Oats dull; 65@72c for white and mixed.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 28.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 Milwaukee held at $1.10. Corn dull; sales of 4,000 bu No. 2 at 72c; No. 3 at 73c in lots. Oats neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Higher; association of forwarders formed; 7½c for wheat, 6½c for corn, and 4½c for oats to New York—tolls included.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, June 28.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; ear, 73@75c; shelled, 75@78c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and steady; crude, $1.21½ at Parker's; refined, 11½@11⅝c, Philadelphia delivery.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO, JUNE 28.

ARRIVED—Schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber; scow D. R. Holt, South Haven, lumber; schr Pilot, Muskegon, lumber; schr Christiana, South Haven, lumber; schr W. H. Willard, Madison's Pier, wood; schr Lumberman, Muskegon, lumber; schr Ralph Campbell, Muskegon, lumber; schr Ida, Manistee, lumber; schr R. P. Mason, White Lake, lumber; prop D. W. Powers, Sodus, coal; schr Ella Ellenwood, White River, lumber; schr Topsy, Muskegon, lumber; schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, lumber; schr C. H. Hackley, Muskegon, lumber; scow Magdalena, White Lake, wood; prop Messenger, St. Jo, sundries; stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries; bark Ogarita, Saginaw, lumber; schr Jennie Mathews, Buffalo, coal; stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; scow South Side, White Lake, lumber; schr A. Mosher, Cheboygan, lumber; schr Bertha Barnes, Menominee, lumber; schr Alaska, Cedar River, lumber; schr Naiad, Oconto, lumber; schr Horace Greeley, White Lake, lumber; schr Rob Roy, Casco Pier, lumber; schr Wm. Jones, Black Lake, lumber; schr Mary Collins, Egg Harbor, cedar posts; schr Two Brothers, Ludington, lumber; schr Arctic, Ludington, lumber; bark Erastus Corning, Buffalo, coal; schr Blackhawk, Lincoln, lumber; schr Ebenezer, Manistee, wood; scow Gladiator, Harris Pier, wood; schr American Union, Menominee, lumber; schr Jason Parker, Portage Lake, lumber; prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries; schr E. J. McVea, Manistee, lumber; schr William Aldrich, Manistee, lumber; scow J. B. Chapin, Ludington, wood; schr Raleigh, Ludington, lumber; scow Mason Dixon, Grand Haven, lumber; schr S. Sanderson, Green Bay City, lumber; brig Commerce, Menominee, lumber; schr Tempest, Jacksonport, cedar posts; schr Joseph Dresden, Ludington, bark; schr P. S. Marsh, Buffalo, coal; schr George L. Wrenn, Oconto, lumber; bark Peshtigo, Oconto, lumber; schr Celt, Ludington, lumber; schr City of Chicago, Traverse Bay, wood; schr Elbe, White Lake, lumber; schr Frank C. Leighton, Buffalo, coal; schr Mary A. Gregory, Fish Creek, fish; schr Col. Ellsworth, Green Bay City, lumber; schr Sea Gem, Manistee, lumber; schr Moselle, Escanaba, lumber; schr G. F. Tracy, Manistee, lumber; schr Mary Now, Little Suamico, lumber; schr Flying Mist, Oconto, lumber; bark Atlantic, Traverse City, lumber; schr W. H. Hinsdale, Ludington, wood; schr G. B. Penfield, Menominee, wood; schr Live Oak, Manistee, wood; schr Cleveland, Erie, coal; schr A. Fredricks, Black Creek, bark; schr Pilgrim, Naverino, lumber; schr W. F. Allen, Oconto, lumber; schr Madona, Jackson's Pier, cedar posts; schr M. Fillmore, Oconto, lumber; prop J. H. Owen, Escanaba, iron ore; barge Jessie Linn, Escanaba, iron ore; bark E. Jones, Buffalo, coal; schr Potomac, Traverse Bay, wood; scow Anna Torrens, Manistee, lumber; schr Col. H. C. Heg, Manistee lumber; schr Flying Cloud, Green Bay City, lumber; schr Tuscola, Baily's Harbor, wood; schr Hartford, Charlotte, coal; prop N. K. Fairbanks, Bay City, lumber; schr Four Brothers, Manistee, lumber; prop Gordon Campbell, Erie, sundries.

CLEARED—Schr Belle Wallbridge, Sturgeon Bay, 100 bu oats, 5 m lumber, 10 brls pork, and sundries; schr Empress, Monestique, 300 bu oats, 10 brls pork, and sundries; schr L. Dall, Muskegon, 300 ods stone; prop Favorite, Menaminee, 5 brls eggs, 50 hams, and sundries; scow Milton, White Hall, 5 brls pork, and sundries; stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, 10 brls flour, and sundries; stmr Chicago, Milwaukee, 60 cases berries, 20 brls potatoes.

NIGHT CLEARANCES—Schr Coral, Silver Lake, 700 bu oats, 10 brls flour, 5 brls beef, and sundries; prop M. Groh, Manistee, sundries; prop Menominee, Muskegon, 5 brls sugar, 3 brls beef, 6 brls pork, and sundries; schr A. M. Beers, Bay Du Noc, sundries; schr C. L. Nims, Buffalo, 31,200 bu wheat; prop Gordon Campbell, Erie, 1,000 brls flour.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.

There was very little demand for vessels, the advance in grain serving as a check to the shipping movement. The rate for wheat to Buffalo remains at 2¾c. The props Colorado, wheat and oats, and Favorite, corn, were reported taken on through rates, carrying 30,000 bu wheat, 10,000 bu corn, and 13,000 bu oats.

BUFFALO.

Chartered on the 26th, the schr L. J. Farwell, furnace sand to Marquette, $3.00 per ton free out, crew to assist in loading; the schr Granada, full load to Buffalo, 2½c; schr L. J. Farwell, corn and staves to Buffalo, $5.00 and $4.00 on staves. The schr Dacotah was chartered yesterday, lumber, Cheboygan to Buffalo, $1.75.

MILWAUKEE.

The following charters were made on the 26th: To Buffalo, schrs H. Folger and C. H. Johnson, wheat at 2½c. To Ogdensburg, schrs Penokee and Wabash, wheat at 6½c.

THE LAST STRAW THAT BROKE THE CAMEL'S BACK.

The last vestige of hope that the International Board of Lake Underwriters might yet be reorganized this season has vanished, and the breach which separated the Western and the Eastern companies is now so wide that no amount of Lovering's diplomacy can bring about a peaceable settlement of the entangled affairs of the afflicted Board. The persistency and stubbornness with which the Inland Insurance Company has resisted the demand of the Western companies to discharge Mr. E. P. Fish for a violation of the rules, has long since created the suspicion in the minds of most insurance men that Mr. Fish has merely carried out the instructions of one higher in authority than himself. This suspicion has just now been confirmed by the action of the Buffalo Insurance Company, which yesterday reduced the rates of insurance to figures far below what they have ever been before, and which no company can do business and prosper on. The circular received here yesterday announces that this Company has established the following new tariff:

	First class.	Second class.	Third class.
To New York, Troy, or Albany	10	15	20

The above rates are *net*,—no rebate to any one,—and will remain in force until further notice.

The present rates of the other companies are as follows: First-class, 25 cents; second-class, 35 cents; third-class, 45 cents. A reduction of 10 per cent is allowed. These rates are claimed to be so low that, if the usual number of accidents should happen this season, the Companies must necessarily lose money. To write at the rates now announced by the Buffalo Insurance Company would be simple folly and destruction. It is not believed that this Company wants to write much at these rates, but that their intention in making the reduction was simply to force the other companies to follow suit. There is, however, but little prospect that any of the Western companies will still further reduce their rates, and, if they stick to this determination, the Buffalo Insurance Company will soon come to its senses. Mr. Edward Smith, of Buffalo, is the Secretary of the Buffalo Insurance Company, and, as the same gentleman is also the General Agent of the Inland Union, for which Mr. Fish is the local agent, it becomes at once apparent who was the real culprit in breaking the rates and destroying the Board. Mr. Smith has long been suspected of being the power behind Mr. Fish, especially as his reputation has always been that of a shrewd wire-puller and disorganizer. Of course, Mr. Smith has a perfect right to do as he pleases, but it would have been far more honorable if he had opposed the Board openly, instead of hiding behind another person and forcing him to bear all the blame and reproach. Now that Mr. Smith has shown his hand openly, the Western companies are ready to take up the fight to which he has challenged them, and no overture of peace will be listened to as long as this gentleman controls a majority of the Eastern marine insurance companies.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.

Fifty cargoes of lumber were at the market last evening. The fact that twenty were sold during the day showed that the market was quite active.... The excursion stmr Ben Drake is receiving a new wooden awning, and is being otherwise improved preparatory to her going into the excursion business between this city and Evanston. Admiral Cox, her owner, paid a visit yesterday to Miss Willard, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and signed the pledge. He took this important step to please the good people of Evanston, who are said to have scruples against patronizing any man who uses liquor. This act of self sacrifice, on the part of Mr. Cox will undoubtedly meet with the reward it deserves.... A dispatch from Port Huron states that the schr Harvest Queen, with her maintopmast carried away, and scow Lime Rock, minus her foretopmast, jibstays, and dolphin striker, passed down yesterday morning.... The body of an unknown man was picked up by the tug Higgie near Rush street bridge yesterday.... Sailors' wages at this port are quoted from $1.25 to $1.50, and there are plenty to be had at those rates.... The old rickety worm-eaten stmr Sarah Van Epps which used to be in the excursion business in this city until the people would patronize her no longer, is now being fitted up to give the people of Detroit excursions on Detroit River.

DISASTERS.

Saturday morning, during a dense fog, the schr B. Simmons collided with the schr Emeline about 15 miles out from Grand Haven. The Emeline suffered severe damages. Her fore-rigging and fore-sail were carried away, three planks cut down, her rail, bulwark, stanchions, and other portions severely damaged. The Simmons lost her jibboom.... The schr Petrel ran into the scow Magdalene during the squall Sunday afternoon about 20 miles off Racine. The Magdalene lost her bowsprit, jibboom, anchor stock, and stem. The schooner was bound down, and kept on her course without inquiring what the damages to the scow were, no telling what damages she had received. .... The schr Autonto arrived yesterday minus her jibs, and the bark Peshtigo minus her cathead. ...The barge Davidson while coming in yesterday was caught in the current near the North Pier, and forced from one side of the river to the other several times. She was but slightly damaged.

THE LOG OF THE PEERLESS.

The stmr Peerless, of Leopold & Austrian's Lake Superior Line, arrived from Lake Superior yesterday. The following is a summary of her log: Left Hancock and Houghton at noon Tuesday, June 22; met prop Winslow in Portage River. Arrived at Marquette

Tuesday evening. The barge Sparta and her consort, the Sumatra, and the barge Superior, having in tow the Sandusky and Columbian, were loading at that point. Touched at Bay Furnace and Munising, and reached St. Mary's River Thursday afternoon, together with the stmr St. Paul and barge Chamberlain. Were detained the following morning by a dense fog. It was also quite smoky, the woods along the shore being on fire. The schr Saginaw was laying in the canal. Met the schr Goshawk in tow of the tug Constitution above Church's, and the barge D. M. Wilson and tow in Lake George. The barge Vienna and consort were met in Mud Lake. Touched at Mackinaw, from which point had a fine trip to Chicago. She brought down a number of passengers and a good load of pig-iron, copper, fish, etc. The Peerless will leave again for Duluth, Marquette, and other Lake Superior ports Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

PORT OF ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., June 28.—ARRIVALS—From Chicago, prop Merchant, with grain and flour; from Marquette, prop H. B. Tuttle, schr Ishpenning, iron ore.

RECEIPTS—2,500 bu wheat, 3,200 brls flour, 1,515 tons of iron ore.

SHIPMENTS—420 tons coal.

IN DRY DOCK—Schr Portage has gone into dry dock for repairs.

FREIGHTS—Dull; charter to schr Julia Willard, coal to Buffalo, p. t.

LOST—Scow Myra, of Ashtabula, was lost, with all on board, during the horrible squall of Thursday. When last seen she was in a sinking condition off Elk Creek. Her crew were Albert and David Beckworth and David Murdock, all of Ashtabula.

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 28.—DOWN—Props Mineral Rock, Empire State, Superior and consort, D. F. Rose and barges, Abercorn and barges, Mendota and barges, Pittsburg and barges; schrs Siberia, Fayette Brown, Harvest Queen, Mary Lyon, Home, Trenton, Lime Rock, Annie Sherwood, Seaman, H. A. Richmond, Superior, Journeyman, J. H. Miner.

PASSED UP—Props City of Fremont, Mohawk, Philadelphia, Mills and barges, Trader and barges, Yosemite and consort; schrs Wm. Grundy, Myosotis, D. S. Austin, Jamaica, Onward.

WIND—Northeast, fresh.

WEATHER—Clear.

The schr Harvest Queen, with her maintopmast carried away, and the scow Lime Rock, minus her foretopmast, jibstays, and dolphin-striker, passed down this morning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 28.—PASSED DOWN—Props Arabia, Jarvis, Lord and consort, Cormorant and consort; schrs Mocking Bird, J. E. Gilmore, F. A. Georger, Acorn.

PASSED UP—Prop Alaska and consort; schrs Charlie Crawford, William Young, Alida, J. Rogers, Homer, Erie, Athenian, Col. Cook, Triumph.

WIND—Northwest, fresh; weather fine.

ILLINOIS RIVER & CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., June 28.—ARRIVED BY RIVER YESTERDAY—Stmr Tom Stevens, from Coppers Creek, towing Arabia and Johnson No. 3, light, and Hiawatha, from Kingston, with coal; prop T. J. Alexander, from Henry, towing canal-boat Illedore, both with corn.

DEPARTED YESTERDAY—Stmr Tom Steuens, towing Excelsior, Reliance, and Johnson No. 4, all with dimension stone for Coppers Creek Lock.

PASSED INTO CANAL YESTERDAY—Arabia and Johnson No. 3, light, and Hiawatha, with Kingston coal, all for Joliet.

PASSED OUT YESTERDAY—Reliance, from Joliet, with dimension stone for Coppers Creek Lock.

ARRIVED BY RIVER TO-DAY—Prop China, from Peoria, light; prop Whale, from Peru, light; canal-boat M. L. Adams, from Peru, with corn for Chicago.

DEPARTED—Prop Whale, with salt and posts for Peru.

PASSED INTO CANAL—Prop China, light, for Chicago; barge Drill, light, for Chicago; M. L. Adams, with corn for Chicago.

PASSED OUT—Prop Whale, with salt and posts for Peru, and towing barge Friendship, with hard coal slack, for LaSalle; Johnson Nos. 1 and 2, and Mayflower, all from Joliet, with dimension-stone for Coppers Creek Lock.

BRIDGEPORT, June 28.—ARRIVED—Gold Rod, LaSalle, 3,000 bu oats, 700 bu wheat; A. Woolson, Morris, 8,500 bu corn, 1,500 bu oats; prop Montauk, Lockport, 1,000 brls flour; Belle France, Morris, 1,500 bu corn, 2,000 bu oats; prop King Brothers, Kankakee Feeder, 1,400 bu corn; North Star, Ottawa, 7,625 bu oats.

CLEARED—Prop Novelty, Beardstown, 151,011 ft lumber, 60 m shingles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The depth of water in Toronto Bay is 16 feet 18 inches.... The wrecking-barge Monitor is trying to raise the sunken schr Neshoto, above Harrisville.... The cribs have been sunk at the end of the pier at Muskegon. Two hundred feet will be sunk this season, which will bring the pier out into Lake Michigan far enough to give Muskegon a harbor entrance second to none on the lakes.... The schr Granada was chartered at Detroit Saturday, to take a full load of wheat to Buffalo at 2½c per bu, while 2¼c and 2½c are the rates offered at Chicago and Buffalo.... The Detroit *Free Press* states that three years ago a prominent tug-owner at Detroit was offered $2,500 for the use of a tug for one month, all expenses to be paid by the lessee. This was refused. Early this season the same tug-owner was offered a tug completely fitted out for $1,500 for the season, and this offer was refused.... Says the Toledo *Blade* of Saturday: "The folly of too much boat-building is at present clearly apparent. Were one-half of the vessels now in commission removed from the lakes, there would be just about business enough left for the other half to do and make a fair living. Under the present condition of things, a large number of vessels must be withdrawn from the trade, or times and freights will stand but little chance of being improved".... Four loaded vessels, bound down, were passed on Lake Erie, below Long Point, a few days ago, with their spars and canvas blown away. One of the vessels was without her mizzenmast, another had her main mast carried away below the cross-trees, and all had suffered more or less in the loss of canvas.... The Ogdensburg *Advance* has the following in regard to the Northern Transportation Company: "Telegrams dated at this city have been generally published alleging that these boats 'have passed from the control of the Central Vermont Company, and will commence regular trips between Ogdensburg and Chicago as soon as the propellers can be fitted out.' We believe terms of settlement have been arranged between the Vermont Central and Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Companies whereby the latter assume the running of the boats, but that the matter is not completely settled may be judged by the fact that not a day's work has yet been done towards getting them ready for business, and this is now the 21st of June. It is said that what is in the way now is the disagreement of some of the connecting lines as to arranging a pro rata tariff for through freight."

MUNICIPAL PARTIALITY.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 28.—In the Circuit Court to-day, upon a bill of complaint of certain tax-payers in this city, Judge Pinkney granted a preliminary injunction prohibiting the Mayor and City Council, its officers and agents, from paying certain appropriations to a number of charitable and benevolent institutions in this city, and restraining such institutions from demanding payment. When the ordinance making the appropriation was before the City Council it was vigorously opposed by a number of Protestant clergy, and also tax-payers, on the ground of illegality, and also that the Catholic institutions received an undue proportion of the appropriation in excess of others.

The Iron Mask.

The following anecdote was related to Charles Sumner by Gen. Cass, and is given in A. B. Johnson's "Recollections of Charles Sumner," in *Scribner* for July:

When Gen. Cass was Minister to France he became somewhat intimate with the then King of the French, Louis Philippe. One evening when they were alone, the General requested permission to ask a question.

"Ask what you please," the King replied.

"Then," queried the Minister, "can Your Majesty tell me anything of the Man in the Iron Mask?"

"Ah," replied Louis, somewhat amazed, "yes, and I will tell you all I know about it. When I returned from America, immediately upon seeing my cousin, Count d'Artois, I, evincing this same curiosity, asked him whether he could tell me anything about the mystery. 'Only this,' replied the Count; 'Once, in rambling through the Tuileries, I found myself in the apartments of the Queen, Marie Antoinette. Parting the curtains which concealed me from her eyes, I saw her on her knees before the King. "In mercy's name," she said, "Sire, tell me! who *was* the Man in the Iron Mask?" "I cannot tell you," answered Louis XVI., sternly. "I learned it from my predecessor, and can tell it only to my successor. But this I will tell you: if you knew who he was, you would be greatly disappointed at the curiosity which he has excited."'"

Chinese Money-Brokers.

San Francisco Bulletin.

The statement that the Chinese have already entered and monopolized every pursuit in which they can gain a livelihood in this city is not susceptible of proof. The manufacture of boots, shoes, slippers, cloths of various description, jewelry, and the almost unlimited number of other business enterprises in which they are regularly engaged, is being daily augmented. The latest branch of business which they have taken hold of vigorously is that of money-brokers. A year or two since one or two Chinese capitalists, seeing a golden opportunity in this direction, formed a copartnership and opened a place of business in a retired edifice off Dupont street, buying and selling gold and silver coin. They did a thriving business, and six months ago one of the members of the firm departed for his home in the Orient, having amassed a fortune sufficient to satisfy his wants during the remainder of his days. The success attending his efforts was not long in spreading, and has since caused the establishment of five or six other institutions of the same character. The parties engaged in the business are Chinamen of means, and have from $5,000 to $20,000 capital each. They do a large business in buying and selling the new American trade dollar, which is almost entirely superseding the Mexican coin of the same denomination, and also exchange much paper currency.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Agricultural Colleges and the Newspapers.

Butter-Packages---Northwestern Dairy-Products at the Centennial.

The American Pomological Society's Session in Chicago Next Fall.

Illinois Crop-Prospects---Old-Fashioned Cultivators---Beet-Sugar---Death of a Prominent Agriculturist.

Prepared for The Chicago Tribune.

The articles relating to butter-making and butter-packages, given in THE TRIBUNE, have awakened the interest which the importance of the subject demands. Though it should not have been so if we may believe the Reverend Regent of the Illinois Industrial University, who, in his speech before the Baptist Ministerial Institute at Des Moines, Ia., did not want his hearers to read the daily papers. It is the fact that "No man of culture or literary ambition, or who desired to improve his mind, would do it," it will account for the lack of common-sense knowledge among those Professors and others who follow the speaker's advice. If, as stated, "he would as soon ask his servant to empty a pail of slop on his head every day from the chamber-window as to read the daily papers," the penance of submitting to even this Socratian and odorous bath of classical antiquity would be well repaid if thereby Dr. Gregory might be led to find that modern, live, practical literature which only the newspaper press can supply. We recollect some years ago hearing him explain in an after-dinner speech, to a Convention of Illinois editors at Champaign, how he was going to institute a school at the University from which fledgeling editors were to be scattered broadcast over the land. Has he found out that editors are born, not made and is that what has disgusted him with newspapers? Fortunately the Trustees of the University are now running that institution themselves, thanks to the press he condemns; and the late appointment of Dr. Miles, formerly of the Michigan Agricultural College, as Professor of Agriculture at Champaign, will be hailed by the people of the State, not only as a step forward, but in the right direction. The Trustees *do* read the papers, and propose to give the people something besides stones when they ask or bread. But to return to

THE BUTTER QUESTION.

A correspondent,—Mr. Barber, of Canton, N. Y.,—in relation to packages, says the following are among some of the more prominent advantages:

They keep the butter perfectly free from all foreign taste.

They hold whatever is put into them without absorption or soakage (a saving of from 2 to 4 pounds per 100).

A saving of nearly one-fifth the freight over wood, and much more over earthen or stone.

It avoids all disputes about tare or short-weights, caused by soakage.

Producers can demand all fractional weights.

These packages require no strapping or nailing to secure the covers, so that, in the end, they are the cheapest package in use.

WHITE-SPRUCE TUBS.

"Dairyman," Richland Centre, Wis., writes: "Parties here are recommending white-spruce packages for butter;" and asks if "The Farm and Garden" considers them safe to use, and whether the pitch (resin) of the wood will not cause the butter to taste thereof.

We have always advocated sound, heartwood white-oak tubs or firkins as the best wooden packages for butter. We do so yet. Butter will imbibe the taste of any package in which it is placed. Hence the necessity of thoroughly soaking the new firkins, of whatsoever kind; whether of oak, preferably, or of ash, as the next best wooden material. We have never used spruce packages, and, therefore, cannot speak from experience; but should take no man's word for their excellence, except that of practical dairymen. What say you, gentlemen,—are spruce tubs superior for butter?

NORTHWESTERN DAIRY-PRODUCTS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

At its last session the Northwestern Dairymen's Association appointed a Committee consisting of C. C. Buell, Rock Falls; M. H. Thompson, Elgin, Ill.; H. Smith, Sheboygan Falls; M. C. Jones, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; and L. A. Chamberlin, of Kirkville, Ia., to co-operate with the Centennial Committee of the American Dairymen's Association, of which J. V. H. Scovill, Paris, N. Y., is Chairman, and G. E. Morrow, of the *Western Rural*, is member for the Northwest.

Mr. Morrow, to whom communications may be addressed, announces that intending exhibitors may rely on the assurance that their goods will be properly cared for, and disposed of at the close of the exhibition for their benefit. As the Exposition opens May 10, it will be necessary that cheese, and, to some extent, butter, of this year's make, shall be exhibited, at the first at least; hence some cheese made with special reference to its keeping qualities should be manufactured this season by intending exhibitors.

It is hoped State and other Dairy Associations, Boards of Trade, etc., will discuss this matter and endeavor to secure a general recognition and appreciation of the importance of those interested in dairying in the Northwest making good use of this favorable opportunity for attracting attention to what has already been done, and to the capabilities of the Northwest as a dairy region.

THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S SESSION.

A joint letter of O. B. Galusha, Secretary of the Illinois Horticultural Society, and W. C. Flagg, Secretary of the American Pomological Society, announces that, at the session to be held in Chicago Sept. 8, 9, and 10, the Society will hold its meetings for discussions in the Methodist Episcopal Church, southeast corner of Washington and Clark streets. These will be attended, as heretofore, by leading horticulturists from all parts of the country.

Under the auspices of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, there will also be held, in the Inter-State Industrial Exposition building, a national exhibition of the fruits and other horticultural products of North America. Seven thousand square feet of space in the south end of the main floor and gallery of the great Exposition building will be assigned to the various States, Territories, and Provinces; and, in the space assigned to each State, Territory, or Province, will be arranged the State, county, society, or individual collections, contributed therefrom. To this end, the personal efforts and influence of horticulturists, it is hoped, will be used to secure a complete representation of fruit-products.

Upon the same day, and in the same building, the great Inter-State Exposition of Arts and Industries will begin its four weeks' exhibition. Free tickets, admitting them to all parts of the Exposition during the Convention, will be issued to all members of the American Pomological Society and to contributors of fruits for the exhibition. Railroads will make reduced rates.

It is also hoped that each exhibitor, as well as State Committees, will report as soon as practicable the probable amount and character of the contribution which will be made by individuals or States so that proper space may be reserved.

Correspondence relating to the exhibition should be addressed to the Secretary of the State Society, at Normal, McLean County, Ill.

Packages of fruits, with the names of contributors, may be addressed as follows: American Pomological Society, care O. B. Galusha, Chicago, Ill. Shipments should be made in time for arrival by the 6th of September.

THE CROP-PROSPECT.

During a late trip from Chicago to St. Louis, and thence over the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad to Freeport, returning via the Northwestern Railroad, we took occasion to notice pretty closely the condition of the crops. The corn is backward for the season; but we have never seen a greater breadth planted, nor a better general stand. It was also fairly clean, except in the fields of those croakers who are always deploring the unfortunate condition of crops. With favorable weather, Illinois, and we hope the entire West, will raise one of the greatest crops ever harvested.

On the American Bottom, opposite St. Louis, the corn stands about 2 feet high. In the neighborhood of Decatur and Bloomington was the next best corn we saw,—the most forward being 18 inches high. The general average of the corn, however, in Central Illinois, was about 10 inches; and, in the north half of the State, from 6 to 8 inches in height.

Oats are late, but are growing fast, and of an unusually promising appearance. Barley and rye were fairly headed, south of Kankakee. In the latitude of St. Louis, the winter wheat will be ready for the reaper on or before July 1. Notwithstanding the ravages of the chinch-bug and the army-worm, and the early complaints of freezing out, the wheat crop will be ample in Southern Illinois.

In the extreme Southern portion of the State, the harvest must now be pretty nearly cut. From this time on, the harvest-sun of the West, advancing until it is lost in the far forests of the North, will cut its daily swath of 12 to 15 miles of latitude,—and day by day, over the same area, will be heard the joyous song of harvest-home. So the same harvest-sun, increasing in power day by day, will at length load our immense corn-fields with golden or pearly-hued ears, to rejoice the husbandman, and make fat thousands of herds of cattle and swine that this great granary of the world yearly sends forth to feed the nations.

OLD-FASHIONED CULTIVATORS.

One thing that struck us as curious was, that, from Effingham to St. Louis, the corn was principally cultivated with those old-time and now-superannuated implements, the one-horse plow, and the single and double shovel plow. It is not the first time we have wondered; but we have heretofore attributed this lack of enterprise to the lack of school-houses. Can they have also taken the advice of the divine previously quoted, and quit reading the newspapers? It would seem so.

It is true as good corn can be raised with the single or double shovel, or common one-horse plow, as with the walking cultivator; but, where the cost of human labor is the principal item in the cost of raising corn, it would seem that here would be a good field for missionary work in the introduction of improved implements. It is true we did see some riding cultivators at work; but, except for those not able to walk, these implements are practically out of use. So also, here and there among those who do read newspapers, we found the modern walking cultivators so generally in use in the corn-raising districts of the West. It is to be hoped that these few will yet leaven the whole lump of those who are twenty years behind the time in their processes of culture.

BEET-SUGAR AT FREEPORT.

While at Freeport, we paid a flying visit to our hospitable friend, Charles Rosenstiel, one of the proprietors and the General Superintendent of the Beet-Sugar Factory there. As is well known, the manufacture of beet-sugar in Illinois has been a continued series of failures, from one cause or another, since its commencement years ago.

There has been just enough of success from time to time to induce the energetic capitalists, who have already sunk hundreds of thousands of dollars in this enterprise, to try just one more year. So last year, toward the close of the working season, they decided to plant another crop. They have now growing about 800 acres, 170 of which are cultivated by Mr. Rosenstiel in his home-farm of 640 acres. The balance are being raised by tenants, or by other farmers in the vicinity.

The crop is, like all others, somewhat backward; but the stand is good, and the plants clear of weeds. The promise now is that an excellent crop will be the result. We truly hope so. We know pretty well the disabilities attending this industry, from actual experience; and none will rejoice more truly at its final success.

Beet-sugar in Europe received the fostering protection of the Governments until it was able to take care of itself. With us, such industries are allowed to languish, while others, fully able to compete in any market, are protected,—the people paying this bounty; and yet pampered proprietors are not satisfied,—are still crying for more. We believe in proper protection to American industry; we believe in manufacturing everything possible within our own borders; but, when an industry becomes sufficiently powerful to be able to buy protection, that is just the time the people should insist that it be taken off. The pioneers in the manufacture of beet-sugar have demonstrated that their products are as good as the best; the sugars sell in the market at a price corresponding with the best grades of cane-sugar, with which it is chemically identical. The great problem for us to solve is the application of machinery to the culture of the crop, and working our factories with the least outlay of labor. Cheap labor is the great stronghold of European culture and manufacture.

THE TIME WILL COME

when beet-sugar will be one of the most important industries in the West. The general cultivation of the beet for sugar will add 25 per cent to the wheat-crops, which should be used in the rotation. It has enabled the sugar-making districts of Europe to add not only one-fourth to the grain-capacity of these countries, but also the same amount to the beef-product. How? The beet-pulp makes beef; the cattle make manure; and manure makes rich farms.

AN AGRICULTURAL LEADER GONE.

A private letter brings us intelligence of the death, at his home at Lisle, Ill., of the Hon. Henry C. Wheeler, a prominent farmer of Du Page County, well known for his life-long interest in all that tended to elevate the agricultural masses, and especially as one of the wheel-horses, years ago, in the efforts to bring the consumers and producers nearer together. In 1869, Mr. Wheeler was delegated to issue the manifesto and call for the Convention at Bloomington, which was largely attended, and gave birth to important results. Later, when the strife resulting assumed strangely aggressive peculiarities, and when it was manipulated by politicians, Mr. Wheeler, as well as other conservative men, ceased to interest himself so strongly as before, and turned his attention more closely to the cause of education, especially as interesting the farmer. For the last year his health has continued to fail; still, he labored on to the end, and died at last in harness. P.

Something Like.

Close upon the shore of Lake Winnepiseogee is a town; and in that town dwells a man whom we will call Amber. Mr. Amber keeps a store; and, as he is a genial, accommodating man, he keeps for sale everything which the good people of the country can reasonable expect him to keep. Particularly has it been the practice of Mr. Amber to keep a barrel of whisky on tap in his cellar. One in the fall and one in the spring will generally carry him through. He is very careful to whom he sells, and so far as is known, the authorities have never given him any trouble.

One day Mr. Eliphalet Spooner entered the store with a slight protuberance visible upon his left breast. Mr. Spooner was a Deacon, and a most proper man. He called the merchant aside, and asked him if he had any good whisky. Amber nodded in the affirmative.

"Will you let me have a pint?" and the Deacon pulled from his breast pocket a pint bottle.

"Certainly," said the trader; and forthwith he departed for the cellar. When he returned he brought the full bottle, carefully wiped and corked.

"What is to pay?"

"Fifty cents."

Mr. Spooner handed him over a 50-cent scrip, and then, in a hesitating way, drew the cork. He placed the bottle to his lips, and tasted, just a drop, to test the quality of the liquor. He did this twice, and the expression on his face was one of hesitation and doubt.

"Mr. Amber," he said, "I'm getting this for my wife. Is this the very best you have?"

"Oh! you want it for medicine!"

"Yes, certainly."

"If that is the case—" The sentence was finished with a smile, and reaching forth for the bottle.

Down into the cellar went the storekeeper again. There was no need that he should empty the bottle and refill it, for he had but one solitary barrel from which to draw; so he took a turn around and soon came back, wiping the bottle afresh.

"I shall have to charge you 87 cents for this, Mr. Spooner."

Having paid the extra charge with the utmost cheerfulness, Mr. Spooner placed the bottle again to his lips, and tasted critically.

"Aha!" he uttered, with a bright smile and a grateful nod; "this is something like!"

And he went away entirely satisfied. And Mr. Amber, also, notwithstanding the fraud he had perpetrated, appeard to be satisfied, if one might judge by the quiet smile that illuminated his rubicund visage.

A Dog Story.

"G. F." writes to *Land and Water*: "A poor fellow, a carter, named Colville, residing at Crossgates, near Dunfermline, left home a few days ago, accompanied by his dog. He did not return that day, but on the following afternoon the dog arrived home in a very excited state, and behaved in a most eccentric manner, apparently endeavoring to attract the attention of the inmates. Seeing that the animal continually rushed off in the same direction, and that he evidently wanted some one to go with him, Colville's friends resolved to follow him, fearing something had happened. The dog led them straight away some distance to a disused coal-shaft, where it stopped, and refused to go any further. The worst being now conjectured, grappling-irons were procured, and eventually, after much trouble, the dead body of Colville was brought to the bank."

THE COURTS.

Men Who Are Dissatisfied with Their Partners.

Arraignment Day---Judgments and New Suits.

CHICAGO.

WANTS A DISSOLUTION.

William Furey filed a bill yesterday in the Circuit Court against his partner, John W. Howe, asking for a dissolution of partnership. Furey says that he was engaged in business in a limited way in the commission line on Twelfth street when he became acquainted with Howe, and invited him into the business. The latter accepted with alacrity, and they agreed to form a partnership, and to share alike both in profits and losses. Furey says that the business was large enough to give them both a fair living, but Howe evidently was in haste to be rich, and, when the exchequer was low, he spouted a harness or horse to make up the deficiency. This would all have been well enough could Furey have sold some of Howe's property in turn, but inasmuch as that individual's assets were castles in Spain, the abstracts of title to which were very defective, Howe had rather the better of the bargain. Furey finally became disgusted, as wagons and horses disappeared down his partner's throat, metaphorically speaking, and he accordingly filed his bill asking for an account and divorce from his voracious associate.

DIVORCES.

James Haulley filed a bill against his wife, Maria, praying that he may have a divorce on account of her excessive fondness for whisky straight.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Discharges were issued to Samuel B. and Winfield S. Haggard.

The Assignees of the estates of Martin Thurmann and B. J. David et al. were discharged, having filed their final reports, which were approved.

George L. and John Voice were made happy by the reception of discharges from their debts.

In the matter of Peyton R. Chandler, the Assignee was ordered to sell the following property of the bankrupt at public auction after three weeks' advertisement: The E. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 24, 24, 3, in Carroll County, containing 80 acres; also the undivided ½ of the S. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼; also the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ and the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 7, 11, 2, west of the 3d P. M., containing 280 acres, and situated in Union County. The Assignee is also ordered to sell the following desperate assets: The equity of redemption in fifty shares and dividends accrued thereon since December, 1872, of the stock of the Third National Bank of Chicago, which had been pledged to secure the paper of the Red River Iron Manufacturing Company, indorsed by Chandler, and an account for $587 against Samuel L. Keith.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Jacob Frye, Leonard R. Warner, David Kelley, and D. J. Reed sued the Michigan Central Railroad Company for $1,000.

E. E. Childs sued Andrew J. Bell for $1,200.

Julia Durning commenced a suit in attachment against John Cairns to recover $2,524.

CIRCUIT COURT.

James A. Carlin filed a bill against Sarah Carlin, Daniel S., Mary A., and F. P. Carlin, John McMullen, and J. K. Manix, asking for a partition of Lot 5, in Block 66, of the Original Town of Chicago.

Martha Clump began a suit in replevin against Francis Agnew, to regain possession of some mill machinery and fixtures which she values at $1,000.

COUNTY COURT.

On petition of Andrew Coombs an order was made to try the question of appointing a conservator for George Coombs, alleged habitual drunkard.

In the estate of Michael Brennan, the will was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Bridget Brennan, Stephen McIntyre, and John Shaw, under bond for $11,000.

In the estate of James Cummins an order was made that the administrator hereafter sign his name as "John Cummins," it appearing in the records that he had spelled his name several different ways.

The objectors to the city assessment-roll No. 865 filed appeal bond to the Circuit Court.

In the estate of H. L. Marks the inventory and appraisement of individual and partnership property was filed and approved.

In the estate of James Lawrence the administrator was ordered to file inventory and appraisement within ten days.

In the estate of Christian Sebastian grant of administration was made to W. H. Horn, under bond for $10,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Yesterday was arraignment day in the Criminal Court, when such of those indicted by the last Grand Jury as had been apprehended appeared and pleaded.

The following pleaded guilty to various offenses, and were remanded for sentence: James Anderson and Charles Bauman.

Those who pleaded not guilty were: Charles St. Clair, alias Billy Welch, murder; Anton Hoite, arson with intent to defraud the Fireman's Insurance Company; James Mack, alais John Dwyer and Thomas Bevis, attempting to rob freight cars; Benjamin Sullivan, William Woods, Thomas Geaven, and James Devine, larceny; John Riley, burglary; Henry Mead, larceny. All were remanded for trial.

Stephen King and Samuel Stephenson, charged with robbing Jacob Sly on the night of the 10th of May, were tried and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six years.

The indictment against Michael Reed was stricken from the docket, it appearing that he was neither the owner nor overseer of the Bridgeport nuisances.

The bail of John McCarty, indicted for the theft of a quantity of rope, was declared forfeited.

Gustave Stevens, charged with attempting to fire the house of Mrs. Kelly, Pacific avenue, was called for trial, but, not answering, his bail was declared forfeited.

E. W. Harris and Albert Smith, indicted for having a model in their possession for immoral and obscene purposes, and sending the same to a lady, appeared and gave bond in the amount of $1,200, and were released.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Remainder of Circuit Court and District Court calendar.

JUDGE GARY—37 to 42, 49, 50, 52 to 56, 58 to 64 inclusive.

JUDGE JAMESON—No call.

JUDGE MOORE—No call.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 2,600 calendar Nos. 337 to 350.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—J. J. Hicsey vs. W. W. Farwell; verdict, $911.54.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—Louis Sutter et al. vs. Alfred Roebuck and S. Keough, $152.84.—J. B. Corlies vs. Francis Tott; verdict, $237.50, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—John Buehler vs. John U. Lohman, $429.20.—D. W. Snyder vs. W. R. Patterson, $227.

JUDGE ROGERS—Duncan McRae vs. Mary Horn, $366.08.—A. Bigelow vs. Wolf and Julius Londoner, $90.45.—Tolman & King vs. J. W. Seaton, $124.84.

ELSEWHERE.

WHARFAGE CASE AT ST. PAUL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 28.—In the United States Circuit Court, Judge Nelson to-day decided the suit of the Northwestern Union Packet Company against the City of St. Paul for the recovery of money paid under protest for wharfage, amounting to $5,979. Justice Miller, though not sitting in the case, approves the decision. The evidence being conclusive that the tax was not paid voluntarily, and that the city ordinance under which the wharfage was collected imposed a tonnage tax upon vessels, which was not a charge for the use of the wharf, but for the privilege of arriving and departing from the port. The Court holds that the city ordinance conflicts with that clause of the United States Constitution which prohibits the State levying a duty on tonnage without authority of Congress.

The same steamboat company has suits pending, and about being commenced, against all places collecting wharfage between here and New Orleans, amounting in the aggregate to $50,000. Red Wing and other places which have built wharfs and sheds for the protection of goods, will probably escape, unless ordinances like that of St. Paul can be construed as taxing by tonnage instead of for the privilege of arrival and departure from port.

IMPORTANT TO WITNESSES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 28.—The Supreme Court has decided a matter of importance to witnesses held in confinement for appearance in Court. At the trial of Howard for the murder of Johnson, there were two witnesses,—one who was present at the killing, and who assisted in carrying away the murdered man after the murder. It was well known to everybody that they would go away if not restrained, and their bonds for appearance were placed at a high figure, which they could not secure. They have been kept in jail ever since. During their confinement they have married and started a family,—the first installment being a girl. After the trial of Howard, they were remanded for the trial of Mrs. Howard and Charles Ricord, which will not be had for several months. There is also another witness in jail, who has been there three years. The principals have never been brought to trial, because no jail has yet kept them long enough to reach the term of court, and one of them has already died. The other broke jail in Appanoose County this week.

An application was made to the Supreme Court for the discharge of these witnesses on their own recognizance; and the Court made the order to the District Court, holding that no witness could be held in such a manner; that they must be allowed to give their own recognizance and set at liberty. Under this rule, it will be difficult to convict a majority of the criminals in this State, as the witnesses are usually irresponsible pecuniarily, and, when wanted, will not be found.

RUM-SELLERS' CHARACTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 28.—In a case under the new liquor law, Judge Perkins to-day decided that there must be legal ground of unfitness of character in an applicant for license, and that unfitness must be legally proved. The County Commissioners have no power to determine for themselves, irrespective of legal proof of the unfitness, the question of applicant's character.

Big Farms.

New York Express.

Our attention to the big farm in Illinois—40,000 acres, 18 in corn, 5 in oats and flax, and the rest in grass—has recalled a notice of the London *Spectaor*, from the Doomsday Book of Scotland, which has a list of those landholders who each own more than 20,000 acres of land in that country. The result is that one man alone, in his own and his wife's right, holds more than one-fifteenth of the entire area of the kingdom, and 21 men own nearly a third; a proportion probably exceeding anything known in Western Europe. No less than 106 hold more than 20,000 acres each, and, of those, 52 hold more than 50,000 each. The 15 who own the largest amounts of land are: Duke of Sutherland, 1,176,343 acres; Duchess of Sutherland, 149,879 acres; Sir J. Matheson, 406,070 acres; Mr. A. Matheson, 220,433 acres; Earl of Breadalbane, 437,696 acres; Duke of Buccleugh, 432,183 acres; Earl of Seafield, 306,000 acres; Mr. Evan Baillie, 306,000 acres; Earl of Stair, 270,000 acres; Duke of Richmond, 255,000 acres; Duke of Atholo, 194,000 acres; Duke of Hamilton, 183,000 acres; Duke of Argyll, 175,000 acres; Sir K. Mackenzie, of Gairloch, 164,680 acres; Macleod, of Macleod, 141,700 acres.

The old idea that the Duke of Sutherland owns an entire county is not true; but the Duke, with his wife, the Countess of Cromartie, owns more than the entire surface of any county in England, except Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

No use of any longer taking the large, repulsive, griping, drastic and nauseous pills, composed of crude and bulky ingredients, and put up in cheap wood or pasteboard boxes, when we can, by a careful application of chemical science, extract all the cathartic and other medicinal properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a minute granule, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, that can be readily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs and fastidious tastes. Each of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets represents, in a most concentrated form, as much cathartic power as is embodied in any of the large pills found for sale in the drug stores. From their wonderful cathartic power, in proportion to their size, people who have not tried them are apt to suppose that they are harsh or drastic in effect, but such is not at all the case, the different active medicinal principles of which they are composed being so harmonized, one by the others, as to produce a most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly-operating, cathartic. The Pellets are sold by dealers in medicines.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

ONE WEEK ONLY.

MONDAY, June 28, Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. Triumphant return East of the famous Prima Donna,

MRS. JAS. A. OATES

AND HER CELEBRATED

English Comic Opera Company!

REPERTOIRE FOR THE WEEK.

Monday and Tuesday—Lecocq's Famous Opera, GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
Wednesday—MADAME ANGOT'S CHILD.
Thursday and Friday—THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE.
Saturday—THE PRETTY PERFUMER.
Saturday Matinee—GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 29, LADIES' NIGHT. STILL ANOTHER GREAT WEEK! First appearance of the Incomparable, the Most Wonderful

ALA ALA!

Whose Thrilling and Electric Leap from the Stage to the Ceiling is the MARVEL OF THE AGE. This is the acme of gymnastic art, and the last Acrobatic Star of the season.

First appearance of the favorite Comedian, CHARLEY WHITE. First appearance of the Popular Comedian, LARRY TOOLEY. Last week of those Canine Marvels, DAVIS' School of EDUCATED DOGS. Last week of SHERIDAN and MACK. BARNEY FERGUSON in Eccentric Irish Songs. McANDREWS, HUGHES, WAMBOLD, and WALLACE in rattling Ethiopian Acts, Dances, &c. FIERCY in a Brilliant Recital. FRANCE, LITTLE MISS MATHIAS, and HUNT in the roaring farce, CABMAN 23.

☞ Remember the Prices—The lowest of any Theatre in the World!

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Union Square Theatre Company, of New York,

Will appear on MONDAY, JULY 5, in Mr. Hart Jackson's adaption of the Great Play of

THE TWO ORPHANS!

For the 181st Consecutive Performance.

Precisely as played in New York City.
Box Office for the sale of Reserved Seats will open on THURSDAY, July 1.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF DALY'S FIFTH-AV. (NEW YORK) COMPANY, who will present another New York Success,

Women of the Day!

Wednesday and Saturday nights—BIG BONANZA.
Friday—Benefit of FANNY DAVENPORT—LONDON ASSURANCE and ROUGH DIAMOND.
Saturday Matinee—WOMEN OF THE DAY.
July 5—HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Engagement four days and Wednesday Matinee with the eminent natural actor,

ROBERT McWADE,

In his famous impersonation of

RIP VAN WINKLE.

Children's 10-cent Matinee Wednesday.
Friday, first time, MARK TWAIN.
3d, 4th, and 5th, Great Holiday Attractions.

CLAN-NA-GAEL PICNIC.

The Ice Cream and Refreshment Stands, together with the Restaurant, will be sold to the highest bidder, at 392 West Twelfth-st., near Blue Island-av., at 4 o'clock to-day.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE IRISH WORLD

THE IRISH WORLD this week contains illustrations of the AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM IN IRELAND, and the STATUE OF ARCHBISHOP MacHALE, Unveiled at Tuam on the 8th of June—the Semi-Centennial of his Bishopric. The Articles on these subjects are well written and of rare interest. Procure copies early. FIVE CENTS.

PRISON LABOR.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE, NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, TRENTON, June 7, 1875.

Application may be made to the undersigned for the labor of Convicts at the New Jersey State Prison. The workshops have been recently erected, and possess every convenience necessary for the successful employment of prisoners. WM. R. MURPHY, Supervisor.

OLD PAPERS.

OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE

At 75 cents per 100,

In the Counting-Room of this Office.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks

Dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange bought and sold by us on margin of five per cent.

Privileges

Negotiated at one to two per cent from market on members of the New York Exchange or responsible parties. Large sums have been realized the past 30 days. Put or call costs on 100 shares

$106.25.

Straddles $250 each, control 200 shares of stock for 30 days without further risk, while many thousand dollars' profit may be gained. Advice and information furnished. Pamphlet, containing valuable statistical information and showing how Wall-st. operations are conducted, sent

Free

To any address. Orders solicited by mail or wire and promptly executed by us. Address

TUMBRIDGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 2 Wall-st., New York.

$50, $100, $500, $1,000

Invested in Stock Privileges in Wall-st.,

Leads to many *thousands of dollars profit*. Comprehensive explanatory circulars, containing detailed statements and quotation prices of all stocks dealt in at the

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,

mailed *free* to those desiring to speculate. Address
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
Opp. N. Y. Stock Exchange. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

PIANOS.

WEBER PIANOS.

NILSSON! I shall take every opportunity to recommend and praise your instruments.

KELLOGG! For the last six years your Pianos have been my choice for the Concert-room and house.

LUCCA! Your Uprights are extraordinary instruments, and deserve their great success.

PATTI! I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but give yours the preference over all.

ALBANI! They deservedly merit the high distinction they have obtained.

STRAUSS! Your Pianos astonish me. I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.

WEHLI! Madame Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. I fully indorse that opinion.

THE INCOMPARABLE WEBER PIANOS AND ESTEY ORGANS, AT

STORY & CAMP'S,
211 STATE-ST.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DEER PARK HOTEL,
B. & O. R. R.,
Will Open June 21, 1875.
JOHN DAILEY, Manager,
Formerly of Glades Hotel, Oakland.

Island Ledge House, Wells Beach, Me.
W. A. WORCESTER & CO., Proprietors.

This House is considered the best on the sea-coast of New England, where there is surf and river bathing, with excellent facilities for sailing, fishing, gunning, and all out-door amusements. Good music for dancing and parties at service of patrons, and everything that can be mentioned in a house adapted for pleasure and recreation. Splendid drives on the shore and in the woods. Prices moderate. The best the market can afford for the table, and for the comfort and happiness of the guests. Boston & Maine R. R. runs four trains per day from Boston to this beautiful resort.

Lakeside House,
MADISON, WIS.

This favorite summer retreat is now open for guests Situated on Lake Monona, directly opposite Madison, only six hours' ride from Chicago. Charges moderate. For particulars address
W. F. ROOS, Proprietor.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL.

The undersigned, formerly connected with Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., Congress Hall, Cape May, and Pavilion Hotel, Wolfboro, N. H., has taken for the present season the hotel at Oakland Beach, Warwick, R. I., and will be ready for guests June 26. This hotel is liberally appointed; rooms large and commodious, and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; telegraphic communication with all points. Frequent steamboat and railroad communication with Providence daily. Application by mail will receive prompt attention. F. S. BOOTHBY,
Care People's Steamboat Company, Providence, R. I.

GLEN HOUSE,
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

This favorite Summer Resort open from June 17 to Oct. 1 1875. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing Three Times a Week to and from

BRITISH PORTS.
LOWEST RATES.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

REDUCED RATES
TO AND FROM
LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN,

And all ports in Great Britain and the Continent.
J. H. MILNE, Western Agent,
138 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

National Line of Steamships.

NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT, 5089 tons..........Saturday, 3d July, at 3 p. m.
THE QUEEN, 4471 tons..Saturday, 10th July, at 10 a. m.
SPAIN, 4871 tons..........Saturday, 17th July, at 3 p. m.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, 3676 tons..........Thursday, 1st July, at 3 p. m.
DENMARK, 3724 tons..Thursday, 8th July, at 9:30 a. m.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply to P. B. LARSON.
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre.

VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez..........Saturday, July 10
AMERIQUE, Pouzols..........Saturday, July 24
PEREIRE, Daure..........Saturday, August 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine): First cabin, $100; second, $65; third, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $23, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway, N. Y.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
SOMERSET, Western..........Tuesday, July 6.
ARRAGON, Symons..........Thursday, July 22.
Cabin Passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120. Apply at Gen'l Freight Depot Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. GEO. McDONALD, Agent.

FIRM CHANGES.

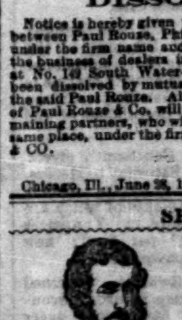
DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between Paul Rouze, Philippe Dazet, and Angelo Mattei, under the firm name and style of Paul Rouze & Co., in the business of dealers in California Fruits, Wines, &c., at No. 149 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent by the retirement of the said Paul Rouze. All debts due to and by said firm of Paul Rouze & Co. will be settled with and by the remaining partners, who will continue the business at the same place, under the firm name of ANGELO MATTEI & CO.

PAUL ROUZE,
PHILIPPE DAZET,
ANGELO MATTEI.

Chicago, Ill., June 28, 1875.

SHIRTS.



A Good Shirt, $1.50
A Good Shirt, $1.75
A Good Shirt, $2.00
FROM STOCK.
SHIRTS to order a specialty.
4-Ply Linen Collars $2 per doz.
HARRIS & COBB,
171 S. Clark-st.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st., (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b St. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
b Marquette Express	*10:10 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	* 9:15 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	* 3:00 p. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	* 3:20 p. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 95 Lake-st., Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

*Sunday Ex. ‡ Saturday and Sunday Ex.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS,

and Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Lines. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st., and corner Michigan-av. and Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 noon	* 3:10 p. m.
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	‡ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	*12:30 noon	* 3:10 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	‡ 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 noon	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Division, Passenger	* 8:30 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Milwaukee, La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ripon, Oshkosh & Green Bay, through Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa; also, Menasha and Stevens Point, Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis, through Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:50 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	* 8:50 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:50 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Springfield and Peoria Express	* 8:50 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	* 8:40 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	* 8:40 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:25 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 4:50 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:20 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:25 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:55 p. m.
Texas Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 9:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Central Depot, foot Lake-st., and depot foot Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	* 1:00 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.

From Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 6:40 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily)	7:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passenger depot corner Chicago-av. and Larrabee-st.; freight and ticket-office No. 48 Clark-st., next to Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	8:50 a. m.	4:20 p. m.
Byron Passenger	3:50 p. m.	10:45 a. m.
Elgin Passenger	5:25 p. m.	8:50 a. m.
Itasca Passenger	6:25 p. m.	6:40 a. m.
Sunday Passenger	9:25 a. m.	6:15 p. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express	* 8:00 a. m.	* 8:40 p. m.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express (daily)	7:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 6:10 a. m.
Fast Line	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from rear of Exposition Building and depot foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 101 Clark-st., corner of Washington.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, Sundays Excepted	8:45 a. m.	7:12 p. m.
Express, Daily	8:35 p. m.	7:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	§ 6:15 a. m.

TOILET GOODS.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

ESS. YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANE—and SARCANTHUS. OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POWDER. PRIZE MEDALS, LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA.
Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the States.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24 Old Bond-st., London.
Sole Agents in New York, ARNOLD & McNARY. "The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK."

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES LOCK HOSPITAL, corner Washington and Franklin-sts., chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving the highest possible treatment in all cases of private diseases. It is well known Dr. James has stood at the head of the profession for over 30 years—age and experience all important. A book for the million, free, or 10 cents to pay postage, on Marriage, Lost Energy, Love, Impotency, Pimples on the Face, etc. Ladies requiring the most delicate attention, with home board, etc., call or write. Strictly confidential. Office, 9 a. m. until 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO,
May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

DR. A. G. OLIN 137 Washington-st., CHICAGO, Established 1850, continues to treat successfully all Private, Chronic, and Special Diseases, Nervous Debility, &c. A Book on Marriage and Disease, 64 pages, for 10 cents. Consultation free. Call or write.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau-st., N. Y.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

J. F. Eberhart has sold to Julia A. Stone, for $24,000, 40 feet on the south side of Quincy street, 54 feet east of Fifth avenue.

In Sunday's article on drugs, the firm of Guy & McPherson was located at State street. It should have been West Van Buren and Throop.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 57 deg.; 10 a. m., 58; 12 m., 57; 3 p. m., 57; 6 p. m., 56; 8 p. m., 54.

Mayor Colvin's architectural Committee are getting ready to fairly begin operations. They intend to preserve the utmost secrecy as to everything connected with their investigations until their report is completed.

The *Courier* is in further trouble. At the instance of William Sisson, an attachment has been issued against the effects of the concern to secure $800. Its presses and types were said to be in the hands of the Sheriff yesterday.

Mr. P. J. Halligan, of the Union Stock-Yards, wishes to have it stated that he is not the Halligan who signed the affidavit for a change of venue in the case of John Martin, recently presented to Judge Booth in the Criminal Court.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening. No business of importance was transacted other than receiving reports of special cases of disease from the different members.

The residents of Geneva Lake now receive the Sunday's TRIBUNE by pony express from Kenosha, a distance of 35 miles. It is distributed in the former place as early as 9 a. m., and adds the last charm to the pleasures of a Sunday at that rural retreat.

The vestrymen of Epiphany Church held a meeting last night to take steps toward filling the pulpit just vacated by Dr. Stocking. A large number of names were presented, and it was decided to enter into a correspondence with several of them at once. It will be some time before a choice is made.

Gen. J. D. Webster yesterday morning received his commission as Collector of Internal Revenue. He will enter upon the duties Thursday. His successor in the Sub-Treasurership is doubtful at present. Mr. A. H. Burley was formally tendered the position, and declined it yesterday.

It is respectfully suggested to the young man who goes by this office without any vest that the little tag at the bottom of the shirt-bosom is not intended to wear a locket in. Of course in a free country a man has a right to wear a locket there; but the usages of polite society do not encourage it. On some accounts it is better to keep that portion of the garment out of sight.

The Franklin Society will next week issue the first number of the *Printing Press*, a quarterly journal, as an organ of inter-communication between printers, type founders, editors, journalists, reporters, correspondents, ink and paper makers, bookbinders, readers, advertising agents, engravers, booksellers, book-buyers, and book-lovers. The low price of subscription—50 cents—and the objects for which it is issued should secure for the new journal a large circulation and liberal advertising patronage.

The driver of express No. 1274 had an unpleasantly rapid ride down Fifth avenue and part of Madison street yesterday. The animal in front made the greater portion of the trip on his fore legs, while the other two necessary to make up the complement were waving forcefully about the driver's ears. After the animal had effected a lodgment on Madison street, he stood still long enough to kick the harness into little bits, and tumble the driver over the wheel into the mud. The effort at revolt was unsuccessful, however, and the beast was returned into slavery.

The Assessors, Supervisors, and Town Clerks of the various Town Boards were in session yesterday on the assessments of the current year, hearing complaints, and making revisions of the tax assessments. In the West Town the number who called to look up their assessments was comparatively light, and but few complaints were entered. The number of callers at the South Town Board was more numerous, but no complaints of consequence were entered. The chronic grumbler was out in full parade, and was the only nuisance of the day. The assessments will not be footed up until next week.

The first melon has appeared upon the fruit-stands, but the initial prices are so exalted that the cramps, belly-ache, and cholera morbus are as yet confined to the higher classes. The humbler medical practitioners now look with envy upon their richer brothers who administer ipecac and other nauseous drugs at fabulous prices to the residents of the avenues. Their turn has not yet come, but they know that the middle and lower class belly must ache as soon as prices fall, and they accordingly grin, and rub their hands, and prepare lobelia, and strengthen their arms to straighten cramped limbs, and wonder why a just Providence denies luxuries to the poor. And the Sanitary Superintendent looks thoughtful, and casts his eye over the death register, and knits his brows, and wants to know how he can be expected to keep up the cholera excitement if the peach crop has almost failed, and melons are not to be cheaply purchased. And the Coroner's brow grows dark, and he wonders how he is to make any money this year if the peach and the melon are to be denied him.

THE NEW DIRECTORY.

A FEW OF THE LEADING FAMILIES OF CHICAGO.

The Lakeside Directory for 1875-'6, which is just out, is a fine volume typographically considered, and appears to be as correct as it is possible to make such a book. THE TRIBUNE has already published the general statistics given in the preface. The following figures concerning the leading names may be interesting:

Smith (John) 166; Smith, 1,196; Schmitt, 53; Schmid, 11; Schmidt, 332; Smyth, 14; Smythe, 10; Smidt, 23; Schmitz, 44	1,673
Johnson, 1,217; Johnston, 120	1,337
Brown, 600; Browne, 24	624
Miller	596
Kelly, 517; Kelley, 27	544
Murphy	450
Williams	425
Jones	420
Ryan	382
Wilson	380
O'Brien	348
White	317
[illegible], 139; Reilley, 52	191
Walsh	181
[illegible]	137
Wolf, 121; Wolfe, 16; Wolff, 55; Wolff, 1; Woolf, 3; Wulf, 2; Wulff, 4	202
Stephens, 69; Stephan, 8; Stephen, 7; Steven, 5; Stevens, 132; Stefans, 1; Steffan, 3; Stephani, 7	232
Sheahan, 33; Sheehan, 40; Shehan, 24; Shean, 7; Shane, 2	106
Robinson, 169; Robson, 11; Robertson, 43	223
Thompson, 346; Thomsen, 7; Thomson, 61; Thomasson, 3; Thomassen, 2; Thomasson, 4; Tomson, 1	424
Adam, 20; Adams, 209; Adamson, 2; Addems, 1	232
Allen, 191; Allan, 9	200
Anders, 5; Andersen, 49; Anderson, 728; Anderssohn, 1	783
Mahon, 15; Mahone, 1; Mahoney, 98; Mahony, 27; Mahaney, 6; Mahan, 6	153

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

SHERIFF AGNEW AMONG THE BIDDERS.

A joint meeting of the Committees on Public Buildings and Public Charities was held yesterday afternoon in advance of the meeting of the County Board to further consider the matter of the recommendations of Friday last in the letting of contracts for the building of the County Hospital.

Commissioner Conly moved to reconsider the recommendation of Friday, which was carried.

Commissioner Jones moved that the contract for masonry be let to Crilly & Robinson, for $42,000.

Commissioner Schmidt moved as an amendment that the work be let to Cox Bros., for $44,[illegible].

Pending the discussion of the motion, Commissioner Burdick stated that he had examined the bid of Willard & Co., who had been recommended, and also that of P. J. Sexton. He hoped the Committee would act carefully, and avoid getting into another "Mike Bailey job." He was in favor of giving the contract to Mr. Sexton, whose bid was but a slight advance on the lowest.

A member then called attention to the bid of H. O'Ruarc & Co., which it was said was Sheriff Agnew's bid.

Mr. O'Ruarc was then called before the Committee and examined. He said he was a practical mason of several years. He had no partner when he made his bid, but he understood that a Mr. Kincaid or McNeal was to join him, and that W. W. O'Brien was to furnish the money, without interest.

Mr. McNeal was then asked some questions. He had been asked a few hours previous by O'Ruarc to join him in the partnership, and had consented to become the "Co." of the firm. He had a bid in for the same work in the name of McNeal & Son.

Architect Cochrane, after O'Ruarc and McNeal had left the room, stated to the Committee that O'Ruarc had told him that his bid had been put in for Sheriff Agnew.

Commissioner Jones then urged his motion to let the contract to Crilly & Robinson.

Commissioner Schmidt urged the claims of O'Ruarc & Co., inasmuch as McNeal was responsible.

Commissioner Burdick denounced the bid as a fraud, and for one he would have nothing to do with it.

A lively scene then ensued, Messrs. Conly, Carroll, and Burdick participating, in which an exchange of words more plain than elegant was indulged in.

Pending the general confusion, Commissioner Schmidt moved the postponement of the question for two days, which prevailed.

MINISTERIAL MEETINGS.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The Presbyterian Ministers' Association met yesterday morning in the McCormick Block, the Rev. Mr. Noyes in the chair, the Rev. J. H. Walker, Secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Painter, of St. Louis. On motion, the subject for discussion was indefinitely postponed. The Rev. Mr. Walker moved that, when the Association adjourns, it be until the first Monday in September, with the understanding that ministers in the city would meet informally every Monday morning in the interim.

The Rev. Mr. Hare made a few remarks on the work of the Temperance Alliance, urging that the ministry put forth more zeal and energy in the work. He outlined the method of ward organization now being carried on by the Alliance, and commended it to the support of the ministry.

Mr. Jacobs, the Secretary of the Sunday-School Association, was introduced to the Association, and made some remarks on an excursion to be gotten up for ministers and Sunday-school teachers, the time and place to be subsequently arranged. No formal action was taken on the matter, and, on motion, the meeting was adjourned.

THE METHODISTS.

The Methodist ministers held their regular weekly meeting yesterday morning. The Rev. Dr. Bush, of Sterling, conducted the devotional exercises, and offered up a prayer.

O. F. Morse, of Mokena, and S. Eames, superannuate, Troy Conference, were visitors.

Attention was called to the camp-meeting about to be held at Desplaines, and the brethren were urged to attend.

Dr. Felton moved that a committee be appointed to consider the propriety of inviting the laity of the Church to attend the sessions of the Preachers' Association. The motion was carried, and the Chair appointed the Revs. Messrs. Felton, Martin, and Atchison as such Committee. Dr. Tiffany moved that the same Committee be requested to consider the propriety of limiting the invitations to the official members of the Church.

The order of the day: "What can be done to advance the Church work in the city?" was then taken up, and the Rev. Mr. Axtell led in the discussion. He was followed by Messrs. Youker, Jutkins, Martin, Clendenning, and Parkhurst.

A letter from the Superintendent of the Bridewell saying he would be glad to have the Association send a preacher there every Sunday afternoon was referred to the Rev. Mr. Axtell, with the request to see that preachers were supplied.

ST. PETER'S MISSION.

The meeting called for yesterday morning to take into consideration measures to support St. Peter's Mission was not attended by sufficient numbers to warrant any action. The meeting of Episcopalian clergymen held yesterday took up the matter of supporting the mission, and resolved to continue the services and sustain the work. The necessary funds will be furnished by the ministers who form the Board of Government of the Church in this city.

LOCAL LETTERS.

A STATEMENT FROM MR. SAMUEL ASHTON.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, June 28.—In your Sunday issue you say that Jerome G. Beardsley, bookkeeper of James Forsythe, stated that I was indebted to him for a bill of goods amounting to $67.86. Although it is my standing rule not to reply to newspaper statements, I deem it proper in this instance to state the facts. If the books of James Forsythe & Co. show the statement said to have been made, then it is a mistake or an error in his bookkeeping. During a period of about four years I occasionally purchased of his house some small bills of goods for family use, and always paid for all I ever purchased, as I do all my debts, and I now hold his receipted bill, in the handwriting of his bookkeeper, as I suppose, as follows:

Statement.

Mr. Samuel Ashton, Chicago, —— 187
In account with James Forsythe & Co., 97 and 99 South Water street.

June 10, M.	$17.00
July 3, M.	15.00
Sept. 26, M.	35.86
Dec. 14, 1874. Paid.	$67.86

(Signed) JAMES FORSYTHE & CO.

I at no time purchased any goods of James Forsythe & Co. or any person connected with his house that I have not fully paid for, but, upon the contrary, they are now indebted to me for professional services in the case of Carter, Becker & Dale vs. James Forsythe et al., Superior Court of Cook County, General No. 51,577, in which I was defendants' attorney. With his private and personal quarrels between himself and his late partner, Periolat, I have nothing to do, and, so far as any contracts are concerned which were let to Forsythe & Co. or Periolat while I was a member of the County Board, so far as I know, they were let to them in every instance because they were the lowest bidders, and not otherwise. Respectfully, &c., S. ASHTON,
Late Chairman County Board.

ON THE DEFINITION OF WORDS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, June 26.—There is nothing leads to greater confusion than the ambiguous use of words. How much angry and profitless discussion might be avoided if men were careful always to define the meaning of the most important words they employ. By way of illustration I will refer to the word capital, which, in the mouths of some men, means simply money, but others take it to be a cruel, vindictive demon that loves to grind the faces of the poor. The universal study of words would do more than anything else to dispel the dense fog that covers many social, political, and religious questions. The works of great philologists like Trench, Horne Tooke, Edward Johnston, and W. S. Landor are seldom read nowadays, though written in clear and pleasing language. I wish your correspondents on religious topics would define what they mean by the words God, devil, heaven, hell, religion, and Christianity. I once undertook to ask 500 persons to each give me a written definition of Christianity without referring to any book. I got a great many definitions, but no two alike. Many of them were mere words, and all of them more or less absurd. COSMIST.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Committee on Schools failed to meet yesterday morning for lack of a quorum.

Judge Dickey will this morning make a motion in Judge Blodgett's court to have the Gage defalcation case changed from the Federal to the State Courts.

The Fire Marshal and Board of Police will witness an exhibition of a patent fire-proof compound to take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock on the Court-House Square.

On the recommendation of Supt. Rehm, Mayor Colvin yesterday revoked the saloon-license of Mary Phoebig, at No. 195 North Halsted street. "Disorderly and troublesome" is the reason assigned.

The Board of Public Works yesterday granted permission to P. G. McBean to pave South Clark street from Harrison to Polk; and to DeGolyer & Co. to pave North Dearborn street from Indiana to Schiller, also by private contract. Bonds were given in each case.

In city official circles it has long been thought that Bob Kenney, the Street Foreman of the North Division, was a relative of Commissioner Prindiville, but Mr. Prindiville asserts that he is no closer a relative to him than Mayor Colvin, whom he supposes to be a descendant of old Adam.

The contract for paving Fourteenth street from Clark to State, awarded Saturday to Messrs. Ray & Whitney, calls for a vulcanite cement pavement, the principal ingredients of which are asphalt, coal tar, pitch, and sulphur. The prices are: Rebuilding old walls, $7 per yard; new walls, $12; filling, 8 cents; paving, $10.5.

First-Assistant-Marshal Sweenie returned from his prolonged Eastern trip Saturday evening. During his absence he has visited every city of any consequence between here and the Atlantic coast. And, after all, he comes back to his old opinion that the Chicago Fire-Department is the best in the country.

The Board of Public Works yesterday opened proposals for hauling water-pipe, and for filling the intersections of West Division street. For the former, Thomas Walsh's bid, of 50 cents per ton, was the lowest, and for the latter, the bid of William H. Donovan, at 44 cents per foot, was the lowest. No awards were made.

HICKEY AND REHM.

Deputy-Supt. Hickey for City Marshal is the war-cry of the Aldermen interested in the success of Ald. Hildreth's ordinance abolishing the Police Board. And some of Capt. Hickey's friends are foolish enough to believe the cry. However, it is not so; there are too many bummer candidates for the position, and any way it makes but little difference. Supt. Rehm is incapacitated for the office of Marshal, as has already been discovered in the charter of 1872 by Mark Sheridan. The section is as follows:

> No person shall be eligible to any office who is not a qualified elector of the city or village, and who shall not have resided therein at least one year next preceding his election or appointment, nor shall any person be eligible to any office who is a defaulter to the corporation.

As Supt. Rehm is a resident of the Town of Lake View, the application of the citation is apparent. Consequently, Mr. Rehm is considered a bona fide candidate for County Treasurer.

COLVIN'S POLICY.

In interviews with representatives of all the daily newspapers of the city, Mayor Colvin yesterday evinced no desire to contradict any of the statements or rumors about prospective removals of various prominent city officials, as published in Sunday's TRIBUNE under the caption of "Revolution." On the contrary, he ingenuously refers to the powers conferred on him as head of the City Government, and does it in such a dubious way that it leaves no doubt that a series of removals are contemplated at an early date, and, in fact, as early as the present week, as is rumored by several interested parties. He would not say that he had no intention of removing Commissioner Thompson, but made no attempt to hide his intentions of abolishing the Police Board if it was in his power to do so. Of course he contradicted the rumor that he intended to force Judge Dickey out of office, because Judge Dickey visited him yesterday morning, and inquired how he felt toward him. Though inwardly wishing he had another man in his place, the Mayor felt constrained to retain Judge Dickey for the sake of public opinion, if for nothing else. Everything else that he said was just as equivocal as was possible for a man of Mayor Colvin's outspokenness, and consequently the result must calmly be awaited.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Thursday will be sentence day in the Criminal Court.

The capiases for the arrest of the indicted judges of election will be issued this morning.

In the case of John Conley, the three-card-monte man, sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary, a supersedeas was yesterday granted by Judge McAllister.

Miss Linda Gilbert made another attack upon the members of the County Board yesterday in the interest of a library for the Jail. This time she was reinforced by several ladies.

Gen. Lieb remarked yesterday that the "Jeffs" were now on the high road to success, and that the weeding out of the "Bourbon" element at the meeting Saturday night was a godsend.

"You are a Jeffersonian, I believe?" was poured into the ears of everybody around the building yesterday by a solicitor for a morning paper eager to be recognized as the organ of the "Jeffersonian" Club. This was followed by, "Don't you want to subscribe for the ——?" If the young man was working on a percentage, his earnings yesterday did not trouble his dreams last night.

CRIMINAL.

Fifty dollars in currency and $25 worth of frames were stolen yesterday by some sneak thief from Weed Bro's. picture frame manufactory, No. 26 Milwaukee avenue.

Ben Allen, an Evanstonian African, is a prisoner at the Madison Street Station, on the charge of stealing a horse and buggy. His nephew, a lad of about 10 years, is a witness against him.

The premises of Cornelius Murphy, No. 226 South Halsted street, were entered last evening about 5 o'clock by sneak thieves, and a quantity of silverware and 700 cigars, valued at $130, stolen.

Canary-bird stealing is popular among thieves. A number of the little singers have been taken out of their cages by naughty boys, slapped into an oyster can, and made off with. Some fellow did worse than that yesterday. He took the cage and bird of Mrs. Lottie Augustus, at No. 196 West Monroe street.

SUBURBAN.

CICERO.

The Trustees of the Town of Cicero met in regular meeting at the Town Hall in Austin yesterday.

Thomas Kelly's license will expire on the 10th of July; his request for renewal was referred to the Committee on License, with power to act.

A petition was read requesting the Board to remit the fine recently imposed upon James Price, this being the first offense. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred sundry bills and pay-rolls, reported that they found the same correct, and recommended that warrants be issued. The report was adopted, and warrants order to issue for the respective amounts.

The same Committee with the Supervisor, to whom was referred the appropriations for the year 1875, reported that they were in favor of levying a tax of $37,000. The report was adopted.

The Committee on License, to whom was referred a petition for a saloon license for John Werner, reported that he has the names of a majority of the voters on his petition, and they recommended that license be granted. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Streets and Highways, to whom was referred the matter of sundry bridges and culverts in the vicinity of Central Park, reported that they had ordered culverts on Fulton and Forty-eighth streets and Carroll avenue. The report was adopted.

Trustee Scoville presented a resolution repealing the ordinance for a box sewer on Ridgeland avenue, and it was adopted.

An ordinance for the construction of a box sewer on Ridgeland avenue from Egan avenue to Division street, and from Ridgeland avenue to Harlem avenue on Madison street, was adopted.

The Commissioners appointed to make an estimate for a box sewer on Ridgeland avenue and Madison street reported the following: For lumber, $9,690; nails, $70; labor, $2,422; excavating and filling, $9,000; engineering and superintending, $500; cost of levying and assessing, $100. Total, $21,782.

Trustee Sharp presented a resolution that the Superintendent be empowered to employ from four to six men to keep the streets in proper repair, and that he purchase suitable implements for the use of men so employed.

Geneva Lake Excursion.

The Northwestern Railroad will run a special train to Geneva Lake on Saturday evening next, leaving this city at 8 o'clock, to convey the detachment of the First Regiment to the former place. In addition to the four cars for the accommodation of the members of the regiment a number of additional cars will be attached for the accommodation of all persons desiring to celebrate the 4th at that resort. A special train will also be run from Geneva Lake on Tuesday morning, July 6, which will arrive in this city at 7 o'clock, thus enabling all persons celebrating there to arrive here in time for business, without losing any time. Elaborate preparations are being made for the encampment, which will be participated in by Companies A, B, and C of the regiment.

Improve Your Summer Vacation.

The boys and girls can make excellent use of their summer vacation by attending the Bryant & Stratton Business College during the summer. It will be a change to new studies, and, as the day session closes at 1 o'clock p. m., there will be sufficient time for recreation. The rooms are very large, pleasant, and healthful. Parents should call and see the working of this model institution. One of the best passenger-elevators in the city communicates with the rooms. Entrance on State street, southeast corner of Washington.

We Can Cordially Recommend

any wanting clothes cleaned or repaired to Cook & McLain, 80 Dearborn and 93 and 261 West Madison streets, as one of the oldest and best houses in the business.

You Can't Think of Anything

used in the culinary art, from a Richmond Palace Range to an egg-beater, that can't be bought very reasonably at Dalton's, 192 State street.

Pianos and Organs

for rent, $3 and upwards per month. A number of excellent second-hand pianos, including Steinway's, for sale at extremely low prices. Lyon & Healy, State and Monroe streets.

THE MARRIAGE COVENANT.

A Remarkable Case in the Indianapolis Criminal Court.

Parties to a Free-Love Contract Prosecuted for Violation of Law.

The Court Holds that the Contract is a Legal and Binding Marriage.

And that Neither Party Can Dissolve it Except by Process of Law.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 28.—In the Marion Criminal Court, Judge Chapman to-day rendered the following decision in the case of the State vs. J. R. Buell and Susan D. Gilbert, indicted for fornication. The opinion says:

In regard to the effect of the absence of ceremonies and forms upon the validity of marriages, if either of the parties to the marriage regards it as a union as husband and wife, it shall not be either void or voidable because the requirements of the statute in regard to license or solemnization have not been complied with, and it seems probable, by the proviso to Sec. 3, that where parties take out a marriage-license and, acting under that license, appear before any person and pronounce by and through him an agreement to become man and wife the marriage will be valid, and the parties held to the contract without any regard to the belief the parties may have entertained in regard to its legality, especially if followed by cohabitation.

But the decision of this proposition is not necessary to the case in hand. The defendants took out a license, and in the presence of certain witnesses themselves solemnized a ceremony of marriage, and took each the other for husband and wife respectively, using each the form of words heretofore set out, without the interposition of any other persons save the persons who appeared in the character of witnesses. The only portion of the formula used by the defendants in this portion of the ceremony to which an exception is taken in that embraced in the words, "So long as the Union of love and life shall last"; but I don't think these words are very significant, nor they or any words which may be employed in a marriage ceremony touching the duration of the contract, are of any legal force or in any way qualify the contract, if the parties agree to be husband and wife, and presently thereafter assume the status. The law settles the nature and duration of the contract, and any stipulation the parties might make in regard thereto would be mere idle words and mawkish sentiment. If the forms now under review had been pronounced by an authorized person, the marriage would have been good and regular. If they had been used by an unauthorized third person, that incapacity of the person solemnizing would not have invalidated the marriage, and all that can be said in this case is that the person solemnizing or pronouncing the marriage, namely, the parties to the contract, were not made capable by statute of solemnizing the marriage. It is difficult to conceive how any additional strength or sanctity would be given to a marriage contract where the formula has been said by a person incapable of solemnizing marriage by the statute, or by the using of any priestly or official function of which he was possessed, and the incapacity of such a person would be as complete as could be, and the impropriety of his action certainly as grave; but the defendant, Buell, testifies that he believed, at the time of making his marriage contract with Miss Gilbert, that it was a legal marriage, and he further testified, in answer to cross-interrogatories by the State's counsel, that Miss Gilbert stated at the time that she believed it to be legal. Counsel for the State admit if either party believed the marriage legal, at the time he or she entered into the relationship, that it will stand. It is argued, however, that from the form adopted, and especially from the so-called agreement which was signed by the parties, a clear conclusion may be drawn that the parties did not either of them regard it as a legal marriage. Whatever may be said of the want of wisdom and good taste of some of the sentiments expressed in the so-called agreement, I do not see that it overthrows the testimony of Buell in regard to his belief concerning the legality of the marriage, especially when I regard his statement that he supposed that he could be divorced from his wife only by a decree of court. This provision in the agreement was only a sentiment or a protest against existing laws and prejudices. Neither do I think this agreement has any legal efficacy, for two reasons: First—It was signed after the parties had pronounced themselves husband and wife in a public (and it may be solemn) manner. Second—Because, if it be regarded as a part of the marriage ceremony, no part of it has any legal force except that which says that they agree to assume the relations of husband and wife, and that I think has full force, and may effect what the parties mean by the protest against the assumed right of others to interfere with that which concerns only ourselves. It is difficult to say with certainty from the language employed, but I may presume it is of little consequence, as it is immediately followed by an expression of intent to comply with the laws of the State, and the parties agree to assume the relations of husband and wife, with all which these terms imply, and then follows this language:

"WHEREAS, The courts of law have decided that marriage is a civil contract, and governed by the same rules as all other contracts; therefore, we hereby agree that this contract exist and be in force during our physical lives, provided our mutual love-natures ever blend as now, but to terminate without prejudice by wish of either party if love shall ever cease to be mutual, which event we trust and believe never will occur."

It is this feature which counsel for the State, as I understand them, urge with most confidence, as showing that neither party believed the marriage legal, and therefore it is void, and it is this feature which has excited public indignation, but I do not think it shows that neither party believed the marriage to be legal. It does show that they were ignorant of what courts of law have decided. If it were the law that marriage was a civil contract governed by the same rules as all other contracts, then it might follow that the parties thereto might terminate the contract. But no such licentious law was ever pronounced by any Court. The formation of marriage is a contract peculiar to itself. The condition of marriage is an institution regulated by law and not by the mere caprice of the parties. What I have said in regard to the expression in the ceremony concerning the duration of the relation of husband and wife is equally applicable to this stipulation of the so-called agreement. The law will have no regard for any agreement the parties may make touching the dissolution of the union. In most forms used for the solemnization of marriage the parties pledge themselves to continue the relation until parted by death, regardless of which many among them seek divorce, and which the law grants them without considering the peculiar stipulation of their marriage agreement concerning its duration. Numerous authorities might be cited to the effect that a marriage will not be called void simply because the formalities of solemnization directed by the statute expressly declares they shall be void; but as I am of the opinion that the provisions of our statute clearly make the marriage under consideration valid, it is not needful to cite such authorities in most of the States of the Union. Where the question has been raised, it has been so held. I conclude that defendants contracted a valid marriage, such a contract as can only be dissolved by death or a competent court; that their agreement to dissolve the contract by their own consent in case their respective love-natures fail to harmonize is in law void and in morals vicious; that if the parties should act under this stipulation for the termination of the marriage contract, and thereafter enter into a similar marriage-contract and relationship with other parties, they would be guilty of bigamy, and that good morals and sound political ethics, as well as the statute law, require that they shall be held firmly to the marriage-contract they have assumed, and to all the duties and responsibilities the law attaches thereto, and, therefore, that the parties are not guilty as charged in the indictment.

A Chinese Solomon.

An unusual case, showing the ferility of resource and the quickness of thought of the better classes of Chinese, is reported by the *North China Herald* from Nankin. During the Teaping rebellion a married Chinaman, resident in that city, joined a regiment which was ordered for service against the rebels. He did not return at the end of the struggle, and nothing being heard of him for several years afterward, his wife, believing herself a widow, listened to the advances of another man, who professed love for her, and pressed his suit so ardently that she consented to join her lot with his. They went before the proper authorities, were made husband and wife, and lived together in conjugal happiness, as they belived,—at all events they were happy. This continued for a years or two, wohn the first husband presented himself, alive and well, and demanded the restoration of his wife.

"Oh, no," said No. 2, "you left her, remained away for years, nobody heard of you, she thought you dead and mourned for you. We are married now, and here are the papers."

No. 1, not having heard of the example of Enoch Arden, probably, still clamored for his wife, and it was ultimately decided to take the matter before the Chensien. The Magistrate listened attentively to both sides of the story, and at first appeared puzzled what course to take. The papers produced by the second husband were legal, but the first husband was obdurate, and would not yield. At length the Magistrate told them to leave the wife in his hands for ten days, and then both to come back again for his decision. This was agreed to.

About the fifth or sixth day the Magistrate, in great haste, sent for the two men, and with a mournful countenance informed them that the wife had been suddenly smitten with an illness which had proved fatal, and that she was dead; and he asked the first husband whether he would take away the body and provide for the funeral. This man demurred, said he wanted a living wife, not a dead one, and should have nothing more to do with the matter. Turning to the other, the Magistrate put the same qustion to him, saying that one of them must remove the body. The man said he was very poor, but the deceased had been a good wife to him; they had loved each other dearly, and, cost what it might, he would raise the money and pay for the burial.

"Very well," said the Magistrate, "then here she is,—take her away with you."

And drawing aside a curtain he showed the astonished man the wife, standing and living and in good health, before them. It being clear that the first husband really cared nothing for her, they willingly abided by the Magistrate's method of settling the complication. The only drawback to this story is, that we are unable to hand down to posterity, in plain English, the name of this Chinese Solomon.

SANGERFEST.

Opening Concert of the German Musical Societies at Springfield.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 28.—The rain, which began to fall here last night at 7 o'clock, and which continued until 1 o'clock to-day almost uninterruptedly, made the opening of the Sangerfest rather uncomfortable. The managers were looking blue this morning, but toward noon telegrams began to arrive informing them that nearly all the societies expected were on their way. The orchestra, numbering thirty pieces, selected from the musicians of Chicago, arrived first, followed immediately by the society from Joliet, and this afternoon and to-night two societies from Peoria, accompanied by the Peoria Light Guard Band, one society from Pekin, one each from Bloomington, Pana, Carlinville, Alton, and Quincy arrived. They were received by the Reception Committee as they arrived and escorted to Harmonia Hall, where refreshments are served free to all.

The city is handsomely decorated with evergreens, and the American and Prussian flags are flying over the hall in which the Sangerfest is held.

To-night the programme consisted of music from the German masters, and was intended to be a concert of welcome to visiting societies.

Dr. Trapp, a prominent German gentleman of this city, made the speech of welcome in German, and Gov. Beveridge in English. Both were responded to with applause.

The attendance at the concert was creditable, and would have been much larger but for the unfavorable weather.

Ira Brown.

It is not an uncommon thing to hear the remark that the real estate business in Chicago is overdone. And if it is meant that there is a superabundance of real estate shysters—land-sharks—engaged in the business, then there is no use to attempt a successful contradiction of the assertion. But that the interest is overdone by honorable, upright dealers, who have a business record to entitle them to public confidence, is not true. It is a fact that the permanent development of the real estate interest of this city is, in a great measure, due to the business energy of prominent real estate brokers and dealers, among which honorable mention is made of such gentlemen as Ira Brown, Ogden, Sheldon & Co., W. D. Kerfoot, and others. Such dealers, like our dry-goods merchants, bankers, and other prominent business men, have contributed largely to the prosperity of this city. Mr. Brown is a gentleman well and favorably known in both financial and commercial circles. He is an old citizen of this city, having resided here over twenty years, some twelve years of which he has devoted almost entirely to the real estate interests, making suburban property a specialty. He has large interests, and has handled vast amounts of property at Lakeside, Glencoe, Evanston, Hyde Park, Thornton, Park Ridge, Desplaines, and Homewood, also San Diego, Cal. Mr. Brown fixes the same price on all his lots in each subdivision as in the first instance,—$100, with a payment down of $15, and $5 monthly for the balance, which gives all a chance to own their own home.

Mr. Brown is as industrious as he is enterprising, and has made it a point to bring all of his business-talent to bear on certain towns each year, so just now we see him pushing forward the enterprise of building up Park Ridge, which, as many of our readers are aware, is eligibly situated 9 miles from the city on the Northwestern Railroad. These lots Mr. Brown put on the market at $100 each, at which figures he has sold during the past year over 700 of them.

In order to give Thornton a start, he also bought at that point 400 acres, which he laid out in blocks, and sold at a net profit of $100 per acre. We will now follow him to Glencoe, where he has a tract almost in the centre of the town, it being only a few blocks from the depot, which property he has now in the market and is in daily demand. Although Mr. Brown has advertised this property but little this season, and notwithstanding no one is selling lots there for less than $300, Mr. Brown said to us, "I have placed my lots on the market at $100 each, this being the same plan that I have pursued with all my out purchases." Mr. Brown candidly admits that he cannot realize what the fire has done for him; although he lost a large amount of property by it. The calamity, however, induced people to flock to the suburban towns, which offered him a ready market for his vast land interests, interests that he found it difficult to pay taxes on before the fire. He owns forty acres, which he has subdivided into lots at Lakeside, but as he prefers to hold that property, he is not crowding on the market. In this branch of business, as in most others, there are undoubtedly leeches that eke out an existence by trickery. But while the subject of these remarks has, through enterprise, laid the foundation of a large fortune, he has at the same time enabled hundreds—yes, thousands,—to secure a lot on which to build a home, and that, too, at the most reasonable figures; and many a laboring man and mechanic can thank Mr. Brown for a comfortable home of their own.

Important to the Preservation of Teeth—John Goshnell's Cherry Tooth-Paste,

the most efficacious dentifrice known. Try it. For sale by all druggists. Wholesale agents, Torrey & Bradley, 171 and 173 Randolph street.

Hallett, Davis & Co.'s

Grand, square and upright pianos are for sale only at the piano-rooms of W. W. Kimball, corner State and Adams streets.

MARRIAGES.

HAVENS—MARTIN—June 27, by the Rev. T. C. Clendenning, S. S. Havens and Frances A. Martin, both of Chicago.

DEATHS.

SPERRY—Monday morning, Kate Eliza, youngest daughter of C. A. and Lucy Sperry, aged 7 years and 8 months.

Funeral ceremonies at residence, No. 413 West Lake street, this (Tuesday) morning at 8:30, preparatory to taking the remains into the country for interment.

KIDDER—At Montrose, N. J., on the 27th inst., Nathan B. Kidder, of this city, in the 72d year of his age. Remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

NOTT—June 28, at 2 o'clock a. m., of paralysis, Louisa A. Nott, widow of Henry Nott, aged 55 years.

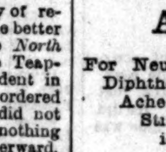
☞ Liverpool and Dublin papers please copy.

MENTY—June 26, Seymour Menty, aged 45 years.

☞ Oswego and Plattsburg papers please copy.

LADD—June 26, Robert E., son of E. E. and Matilda Ladd, aged 4 months.

GILES' LINIMENT.



USE GILES'

Liniment Iodide of Ammonia,

A New and Great Discovery in Medical Science for the Cure and Relief of Pain in Man or Animal, Surpassing Anything Heretofore Known, Restoring Thousands to Health and Happiness.

A SURE CURE

For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Diphtheria, Croup, Sore Throat, Face Ache, Mumps, Paralysis of Limbs, Stiff or Enlarged Joints, Bunions, Corns, Pains in Back, Neck, or Shoulders, Quinsy, Catarrh,

—AND ALL—

Bruises and Wounds of Every Nature, in Man or Animal.

GILES' LINIMENT has received the unqualified approval of the medical fraternity, and is largely used in their private practice by the most successful physicians.

A PHYSICIAN CURED:

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No. 265 Fourth-av., New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times was unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS STATE:

Was discharged from the Massachusetts General Hospital as incurable, with inflammatory rheumatism in my shoulders, fingers, and feet; suffered fearfully for three years; tried everything; lost all hope. Dr. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia effected a complete cure. ELLEN SMITH, No. 72 Pine-st., Fall River, Mass.

My sufferings with inflammatory rheumatism were intense. I was helpless till I used Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. The result was wonderful. E. W. VOORHIS, 213 West Thirty-fifth-st., N. Y.

Inflammatory Rheumatism all over my body; wrists swollen; pain intolerable. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia cured me. FREDERICK GREEN, 164 West Twenty-third-st., New York.

GILES' LINIMENT for ailments of the animal kingdom has surpassed all other preparations in its wonderfully curative effects.

THE OWNER OF "HARRY BASSETT" STATES:

In my stable the only liniment I now use is Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It performs wonders. I unhesitatingly pronounce it the best I ever saw. E. McDANIELS, Princeton, N. J.

For our stock we know of no liniment that equals Giles' Iodide of Ammonia. It is what horsemen have long wanted—something reliable. It never disappoints. PORTER & DOUGLASS, North Howard-st., Baltimore.

George Grant, Esq., Victoria, Ellis County, Kansas, the largest stock farmer in the world, 170 square miles, uses for man and beast Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia.

GILES' LINIMENT. A bottle possesses more curative properties than a barrel of the so-called extracts and liniments that are foisted on a credulous community. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Quarts, $2.50.

Depot 451 Sixth-av., New York, and sold by all Druggists.

LEADING MANUFACTURERS.

Representative AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

ARTISTIC AND FINE GOODS,

For Personal and Household Use.

Hardwood Lumber and Veneers,
GEO. W. READ & CO.,
186 to 200 Lewis-st., foot of Sixth-st., East River, New York.

Art Workers in Silver,
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square, New York.

Silk Manufacturers,
CHENEY BROTHERS,
Hartford and New York.

Pure White Lead, Atlantic,
ROBERT COLGATE & CO.,
Corner Pearl and Beekman-sts., New York.

Artistic Jewelers,
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square, New York.

Watches,
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
Waltham, Mass., and New York.

Masonic and Military Goods,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 Maiden Lane, New York.

Silver-Plated Ware,
MERIDEN BRITTANIA COMPANY,
550 Broadway, New York.

Workers in Hardwood Lumber and Veneers,
GEORGE W. REED & CO.,
186 to 200 Lewis-st., foot of Sixth-st., East River, New York.

Trunks and Traveling Bags,
CROUCH & FITZGERALD,
1 Maiden Lane and 556 Broadway, New York.

The use of a "trade-mark" should be a necessity to every manufacturer who has faith in his own wares. The first step towards making the manufacturer independent of the commission merchant should be to make the name of the goods and the trade-mark by which they are distinguished widely known to the consumer.

Diamond Merchants,
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square, New York.

Art Furniture and Decorations,
HERTER BROTHERS,
877 Broadway, New York.

Town Carriages and Road Wagons,
BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME-ST.,
Fifth-av. and Fourteenth-st., New York.

Clothing,
BROOKS BROTHERS,
Broadway and Bond-st., New York.

Fine Watches,
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square, New York.

Carpets,
W. & J. SLOANE,
649 to 655 Broadway, New York.

Art Bronzes,
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square, New York.

Stationery,
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square, New York.

Guns, Rifles, and Sporting Outfits,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 Maiden Lane, New York.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
913 Broadway, New York.

Fine Furs,
C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,
502 and 504 Brodway, New York.

Fine Champagne,
"Goulet," the favorite brand,
J. RIFFLARD'S SONS,
42 Vesey-st., New York.

Parties whose wares come within the description covered by the heading on this column, and who desire a small space in this list, are invited to address

JOHN MANNING,
DOMESTIC BUILDING,
Broadway and Fourteenth-st.,
NEW YORK CITY.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, FOR THE SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AND REAL ESTATE, 108 MADISON-ST.

SPECIAL SALE OF
150 REMNANTS OF CARPETS,
20 to 40 yards each, and
New Made-up Carpets,
Consisting of Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain, Hemp, and Rag.
Tuesday Morning, June 29, at 9:30 o'clock.
At our Auction Rooms, 108 Madison-st., between Dearborn and Clark.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE STOCK OF
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
House-furnishing Goods, Pianos, Furniture, and Carpets, WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 30, at 9:30 o'clock, at our Salesroom, 108 East Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALE,
THURSDAY MORNING, July 1, at 9:30 o'clock
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, STRAW GOODS, HATS, WHITE GOODS, BOOTS, AND SHOES
At our Salesroom, 108 East Madison-st., second floor.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S THURSDAY SALE
Will embrace a large stock of
Seasonable Clothing.
Men's Flannel, Tweed, Worsted and Mohair Coats, Alpaca, Duck, Linen, and Grass Cloth Coats, 250 Men's White Marseilles Vests, fine line Boys' and Youths' Clothing, Sailor Suits, Linen Suits, Pants, &c., all fresh, new styles, and regular sizes. Large line all-wool 3-4 and 6-4 Cassimeres, Italian Cloths, Brown Holland and French Duck, Gents' Underwear, Ladies' Skirts, Hosiery, Towels, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Aprons, White Goods, two genuine Camel's Hair Shawls.
STRAW GOODS
For Ladies', Men's, Boys', and Children's Wear.
Boots and Shoes,
Including a large line of Children's Colored Shoes, Philadelphia make.
Sale commencing Thursday Morning, July 1, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesroom, second floor, 108 Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY'S SALE,
SATURDAY, July 3, AT 9½ O'CLOCK A. M.,
At their Salesroom, 108 Madison-st.—
FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANOS, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Etc., Etc.

By WM. F. HODGES & CO.
Tuesday Afternoon, at 2 o'clock,
We will sell at 636 West Lake-st., a large stock of new and second-hand FURNITURE. Also Carpets, etc., etc. will be sold at a great bargain.
WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BANKRUPT SALE,
AT AUCTION.
COAL & COAL YARD FIXTURES.
TUESDAY MORNING, June 29, at 10 o'clock, at Coal Yard 215 Grove-st., by order R. E. JENKINS, Esq., Assignee, we will sell 24 Coal Boxes, one large Platform Scale, Office Stove, a large lot Planking, and 15 Tons Nut Coal.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY MORNING, June 29, at 9:30,
Special Sale of New and Used
FURNITURE
Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Bureaus, Wash Stands, Commodes, Wardrobes, Lounges, Carpets, Ice Boxes, Refrigerators, &c., &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BANKRUPT SALE
Horses, Mules, Wagons, Etc.,
AT AUCTION,
At Shops of FOX & HOWARD, on Goose Island, corner North Branch and Cherry-st., WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 30, at 10 o'clock. One pair Mules; two pair Draft Horses; a number of Light and Heavy Wagons; Buggy, Timber Cart, Harness, etc., etc. Sale by order of Bradford Hancock, Esq., Assignee Estate of Fox & Howard.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

Important Art Sale
BY THE
CHICAGO ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Michigan-av., cor. Van Buren-st.,
Thursday and Friday Evenings next, at half past 7, and on Saturday Afternoon, at 3, and Saturday Evening at 7:30.

A large collection of Choice and Original Paintings by the most celebrated American and European Artists.

$40,000 WORTH OF PICTURES

Will be offered for sale. Among the Contributors are many celebrated and well known names, viz.:

Prof. Otto Seitz,	J. G. Brown,	C. Roux,
Paul Webber,	Gookins,	Dansaa,
Wm. Hart,	Mosler,	Prof. Raupp,
Shattuck,	Noble,	Eugene Fichel,
Brevort,	A. W. Thompson,	E. Stammel,
M. F. H. De Haas,	Parton,	Gregori,
Inness,	Hall,	Ortego,
James H. Beard,	Bunner,	Rosen,
Bricher,	Bigelow,	Villa,
Wyant,	Heinel,	Wolf,
Stothard,	Dubuffe,	Rosa Bonheur,
Carolus,	Shirlaw,	Walter.

And many others equally well known.
Unequaled opportunity to procure Choice Pictures under the most favorable conditions.
Gallery open FREE, day and evening, until after the sale.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SALE AT AUCTION
FRIDAY MORNING, July 2, at 9:30 o'clock. Buyers always find the Largest Assortment at our Rooms. Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room
FURNITURE
Black Walnut Extension Tables, M. T. Tables, Bureaus, Wash-Stands, Sideboards, French and Bed Lounges, Mattresses, Springs. A full line New and Second-hand
CARPETS,
Ice-Boxes, Refrigerators, Office Desks, Chairs, Mirrors, etc. A Large Stock of Bedding, Pillows, and General Merchandise.
Also a Splendid Lot CHANDELIERS, STORE FIXTURES, BRACKETS, LARGE AND SMALL GAS STOVES, etc., etc., etc., and a large invoice of Planes.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash avenue.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS.
Dress Goods, Piece Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Notions, White Goods, Embroideries, etc.
A rich line of Llama Lace Goods, including all the latest styles in Robes, Sacques, Jackets, Points, Shawls, Aprons, Scarfs, etc., etc., making in all the handsomest line of this class of goods ever offered at auction in Chicago.
Also special sale of a Bankrupt Stock of Men's, Boys', and Children's Custom-Made Clothing.
A line of Pantaloon and Suit Patterns in 6-4 Worsteds, Fancy Cassimeres, etc., from a first-class tailoring establishment.
Hats and Caps, Furnishings, Straw Goods, Trimmed Hats, Parasols, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Hardware, etc.
A nice line of Fancy Embroidered Piano Covers.
A choice line of Linens, including an endless variety of Handkerchiefs, Towels, Napkins, Damasks, Drills, Crash, Table Covers, etc.
CARPETS.
The Regular Auction Sale of Ingrain and Cottage Carpets at 11 o'clock.
Sale of Dry Goods Bargains at 9:30 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, JUNE 29, at 11 o'clock sharp,
We will sell a Bankrupt Stock of
Top Buggies, Democrats, & Phaetons,
Must be sold to pay advances.
Also a full line of Fine Single and Express Harnesses.
GEO P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

We shall close out on Wednesday, June 30,
A FINE LINE CUSTOM-MADE
Boots, Shoes & Slippers
And, in addition, shall, by order of MALCOLM GATES, Assignee, sell the entire stock of
M. A. HEBRON & SON,
RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES.
Following our usual custom, every lot will be sold. Sale at 9:30 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Thursday, July 1, at 9:30 a. m.,
We shall offer a good assortment of
Household Furniture.
Elegant Parlor Suits, Marble and Wood Top Chamber Sets, Walnut Wardrobes, Book-Cases, Extension-Tables, Lounges, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, Hall-Trees, Whatnots, Marble and Wood-Top Tables, Easy Chairs, Bedsteads, Rockers in Rep and Hair Cloth, Kitchen Tables, Parlor and Office Desks, Show-Cases, Carpets, Refrigerators; 250 Wood-Seat Chairs.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By S. DINGEE & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 East Randolph-st.
The largest variety and lowest prices in Chicago
AT PRIVATE SALE.
Household Furniture, Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, Kitchen, and Office Furniture, of all kinds, and
Regular Semi-Weekly Auction Sale,
To-morrow, Wednesday, June 30, 10 o'clock.
An immense and desirable invoice of new and second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Mattresses, Bedding, Ice Boxes, Cedar Chests, Kitchen Ware, Fancy Goods, Misfit and Used Carpets, and Gen'l Mdse. will be
CLOSED OUT TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

By H. CHADWICK & CO.,
195 and 197 East Randolph-st.
THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, we will sell Furniture of all kinds, effects of a private house. Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Lounges, Beds, Book Cases, Office Desks, Refrigerators, Extension and Fall-Leaf Tables, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Crockery, etc. Also, a long Office Desk, Railing, etc.
H. CHADWICK & CO.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
27 East Washington-st.
LARGE BANKRUPT STOCK OF
FINE SHOES
From the Best Manufacturers.
AT AUCTION,
Tuesday Morning, June 29, at 9½ o'clock.
Also, 1,000 Cases Boots and Shoes, REGULAR GOODS.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.
$5.00 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
IN EXCHANGE FOR
Bills of National Currency,
AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE